The Salisbury Banner
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY
JOHN SPELMAN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One year (invariably in advance).....$2 00
If not paid in advance..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until all arearages or subscription are paid

The above terms will be strictly adhered to and rigidly enforced in every instance.

The Salisbury Banner.

A Weekly Democratic Newspaper---Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Commerce, the Mechanic Arts, Education, News, the Markets, and Miscellaneous Reading.

VOL. VII. SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 18, 1860. NO. 63.

All Advertisements
WILL BE INSERTED
AT THE FOLLOWING RATES

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square (16 lines) one insertion.....$1 0
Each subsequent insertion..... 25
One square six months..... 4 75
One square one year..... 8 00
Quarter of a column one year.....20 00
Half a column one year.....35 00
Longer advertisements in the same proportion. No discount on above prices.

SPEECH OF HON. WM. L. YANCEY,

AT MEMPHIS, TENN.

[*Concluded from last week's Banner.*]

Kansas bill, on the constitution, and on the democratic President, and his brother senators. He then threw down the glove and the gauntlet. He violated his own loved doctrine of non-intervention, and although the people of Kansas had adopted their own constitution, and had submitted the slavery clause to the masses, and they had approved it and came to confess, and said, "This is my way of making a constitution," then Douglas rises in his place and wars on his own favorite doctrine, and calls upon Congress to intervene with the force of Congress, and send back that constitution to an abolition majority—a packed jury, who had just taken a vote and shown that they had ten men to our five. If his principle was right that the people of a Territory should form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States, I want to know if he was not wrong when, he said, "You have not made this constitution in my way, and I will send it back!" The first man to set the example of violating his own creed of non-intervention was Stephen A. Douglas, and the reason was that we had a pro-slavery constitution.

Yet, he says the South has caused this issue to be re-opened unnecessarily. He says that Alabama threw this firebrand before the country unnecessarily. He says, and you Douglas men, and your papers say that I—a private individual, occupying no position in the country—that I have thrown this firebrand upon the country. I prove by the records and history of the country, that before this Alabama platform was written—when I was not yet heard of at all, he was interfering and making an issue against the Constitution—against the Kansas bill and against your rights, and sending that constitution back to Kansas, and the result was, it was overwhelmed before the free soil tide, and finally a free soil constitution was sent to Congress.

What then? But three Northern democrats were found to vote against its admission, although the census had not been taken, and although she had not 70,000 people as required by the English bill. No census had been taken, and yet Mr. Douglas and all his friends could admit Kansas in violation of the English bill, because it was a free soil constitution. When she came, according to his own Kansas bill, with her own constitution, made and adopted in her own way, an Congress was pledged, if she did so, to admit her, Mr. Douglas was the first man, in 1854, to set the example of intervention, and by the aid of the abolition party he succeeded in defeating that constitution, and sending it back to Kansas. Yet he has the hardihood, and his friends have got the nerve, to look honest Southern men in the face and say, "You fellows, here, are creating a disturbance in the democratic party by making this issue unnecessarily." This, too, when the history of the whole country is filled by the bickerings, the result of Douglas' making war on the Kansas bill, and then saying, "Not only do I make war on the democratic party here in Congress, but I will not take the nomination of the party unless it endorses the principle upon which I made that war on the party."—[Applause.]

Douglas says: "I am a better democrat than Breckinridge, although I have warred on the democracy for two years;" although every democrat except Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, is against him. Strange, indeed, is it that a man of genius and power so great should be in the Senate of the United States so many years fighting for democracy, and yet not a solitary democrat be found by his side save his darling Pugh. Every democratic Southern Senator is against him, and four-fifths of the democratic Senators of the North, and he alone was able to defeat the democracy by the aid of Seward and the Black Republican hosts coming and voting with him.

THE NEW ISSUE.

Mr. Douglas says in his last speech in the Senate of the United States, where he undertakes to assail the State of Alabama and your humble speaker, that the South has forced a new issue upon the country of this kind; and that she is forcing slavery on a people who do not desire it. He says that the Northern people wish to force slavery from a people who wish to retain it, and the South is endeavoring to force slavery upon a people who do not desire it! Don't every man in this vast assembly know that this is false? What platform of the Democratic party has ever proclaimed the principle that the Government should force slavery anywhere where it is not wanted? What speaker of the democratic party has ever advocated such a doctrine? What organs of the democracy have ever enunciated such a doctrine?—What individual has ever got up and proclaimed that that was a principle of the South? I defy his friends, whether on the editorial corps or on the stump corps, to tell the people, the first opportunity they have got, where is the man or when and where anybody of the democracy made the proposition. It becomes the gentleman who makes a statement of that kind to give the proof. I know of no such body. Because a Southern man goes to Kansas with his slave and demands that it shall not be taken away from him, is that forcing slavery on the people? Does it interfere at all with the principle of self-government if you shall leave your neighbor alone? I want to know how it interferes with the people of Kansas governing themselves to require them to leave their neighbors alone with their slaves? How does it interfere with the abolitionist and his wooden nutmegs, his clocks, and his mule, that I should be allowed to go and settle on my farm with my negroes? Is it the privilege of self-government to destroy your neighbor's property? I do not know of any such privilege anywhere. You have no such privilege in the State of Tennessee. What privilege has any citizen in the State of Tennessee to take the property belonging to his neighbor? It may be a penitentiary privilege. [Laughter.] What right have you got in the legislature to pass a law to say that your neighbor shall not own a negro? I know of no such right in Tennessee. There is none such in Alabama. There can't be here. It is against the Constitution of the country. Your right to govern yourself consists in taking care of yourself; but, in taking care of yourself, is involved no privilege to take from me any right that I have.

But Douglas says it does, and if you do undertake to go to the Territory and take a negro, the Government shall not protect you in holding that slave, otherwise it is forcing slavery on a people that do not desire it. We do not recognise this reasoning.

PROTECTION FOR SLAVE PROPERTY.

We do say that the Constitution cannot introduce slavery anywhere. But we also say that it cannot take it from us in the Territories; but that wherever you go, and wherever your property consists of, or may be, the Constitution shall protect you in the enjoyment of it. The Constitution does not make property, neither does it destroy property; but it is the object of all governments to protect you in three things: in your life, liberty, and property. If you have got property, you are entitled to protection. If you have not got it, you don't need protection. Therefore, while we deny the right of the Government to prohibit, we also deny the right of the Government to establish slavery. At the same time we say that is all consistent with the idea of having the choice to establish slavery in the Territories. The Constitution is there before I go there, and it protects me with my property as much as it protects the abolitionist with his.

Yet Mr. Douglas tries to make you believe that the two sections of the country are warring unconstitutionally upon each other; the North demanding the abolition of slavery wherever it exists, and the South seeking by law and by the Government to force slavery upon an unwilling people.—It is not so. I demand the proof from any gentleman when he has the opportunity of giving it.

WAS SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY ENDORSED?

The next point that he made was that the doctrine of non intervention by Congress, either to establish or prohibit, was endorsed by the democratic party in the compromise measures of 1850, and by the Kansas act in 1854, and in the Cincinnati platform of 1856. I deny every solitary assertion. There is not a word of truth in the whole of it.

SUMMING UP.

Well, now, gentlemen, I have shown you how these two parties stand. I have shown you that although the party under its rules, in the nomination of the party under its rules, yet there is a vast distinction between the two men. They come before a democratic assemblage, and I ask who is the choice of the Democracy? I have shown you by showing the position of the leaders of the democracy, North and South. I have shown you that there is no comparison in the standing of the two men. I have shown you that Breckinridge and Lane are the representatives of the democracy. [Applause.] I have gone back and shown you, as far as principle is concerned, that Douglas' principle of "squatter sovereignty," denounced universally, is far more dangerous and infamous than the Wilmot proviso, and that it was never endorsed by the democracy of the country; but, on the contrary, the Supreme Court has declared it null, wrong, and unconstitutional, and that Douglas makes war upon the democratic Administration, the Cabinet, Senate, House of Representatives, and all the States of the South, in order to carry forward his doctrine that our rights shall not, in the Territories receive the protection of our common Government.

I show you further that Judge Douglas cares nothing about the democracy, and that his aim is simply to pull down the democracy; that he knows he has no chance of an election, and therefore he has opposed all sorts of fusion between the two wings of the democracy, that he may run in several States and destroy that majority, and let in the old opponent of the party running under the lead of Bell. In this State what chance has Douglas to carry the electoral vote? What sane man believes for a single moment that he has the least chance of carrying the State of Tennessee? What man among them will dare announce on the stump or in a newspaper, on his honor as a man, that he can carry Tennessee? They know, too, in the State of Alabama, that by running their ticket single, or by any fusion, that they have no chance of coming within twenty thousand votes of the invincible democracy. [Great applause.] It is the same in North Carolina, in Georgia, and in Mississippi, and yet in every one of those States he is running his ticket. What is the result? There may be enough flake off from the true democracy to enable Bell to slip in and carry some States, and thus perchance the South will be split up and divided so that Lincoln will carry the day against a divided majority.

FUSION.

Why is it he runs thus wildly? He does not hope to carry Tennessee. He hopes to gain no advantage under it, but it is the last vindictive throe of a vindictive and desperate statesman, who feels that he has been caught, and if he dies or sinks in the struggle he will willingly go down if he can carry the democracy with him. Vengeance, and vengeance alone, ought to be written as the motto on every Douglas banner that flats to the breeze. [Much applause.] They fear that that division will not avail Bell in many States, and they are promising fusions everywhere. They are the keenest fellows in the world. And Douglas is willing to fuse with anybody in order to give him a position to beat down the otherwise triumphant masses in the democratic States.

MR. YANCEY'S PERSONAL VINDICATION OF HIS OWN POSITION.

Well, now then, as during this whole canvas a great deal of paper has been worn out, a great deal of ink expended, and a great deal of brain work has been put together to the end of abusing this man Yancey; and, as I never expect to appear before you again, will you allow me half an hour in explaining my own position, and then let the Bell and Douglas papers loose as far as they will go? I hope these papers will bear in mind, when my back is turned, that I have not had fair dealing at the best. They get at me behind my back—excuse me, I read this morning some very handsome and generous notices in relation to my arrival in Memphis. That was kind, manly, and well meant. I have no doubt these gentlemen are such in all their relations, except when they take up a pen to write about this man Yancey, when they seem to become insane. They know not what they do, or else they would not publish a hundredth part of what they do. All I ask are the ordinary rules by which you try your criminals—prove the thing. If I put a denial on record, let that be to try me before the country.

THE SLAUGHTER LETTER.

They say I am a disunionist. They say that I disrupted the democratic party, or that I desire to do it in order to break up the Union. They not only tell you of my acts, but they dive within my bosom—a province, I thought, which only belonged to the Deity—and they divine my motives and every secret thought. Well, I don't believe there is a supporter of Bell or Douglas that has much divinity about him.—[Laughter.] I think men have a right to infer motives from acts. I give them the benefit of that, and let them make the most of it. It is said that I wrote a letter to James S. Slaughter, and that that letter is disunionist. I deny it. There is not a word in that letter that I take back tonight. There is not a sentiment in it I disavow. I utterly amazed a Douglas editor when I referred to it the other day.—He had supposed it would set me back to have this letter brought to my attention when I made a speech in his vicinity, and he wrote, saying, "We would like Mr. Yancey to give an explanation of the Slaughter letter." I did not see that until after I had spoken, but it so happened I did speak of it, as also of the league, which was another object of his inquiries. He nearly burst his eyes. He thought I had acknowledged I was a traitor.

But, gentlemen, to the letter. Consider what it is. In the first place, there are few men that would like all they say in privacy to be published to the world; not that they have told a lie in what they have said in private, but because it is a thing the public had nothing to do with, and probably they may use language carelessly which, unexplained, might mislead. Sometimes what a man says needs explanation. Here was a little short letter—a little private letter—written to a man who desired me to help him to break up the democratic party. He called the party the Augean stables, and he wanted me to join him and build up a Southern party to clean out the Augean stables.—That I flow is dead now. He killed himself last week—poisoned himself while laboring under depression of spirits. He published that letter wrongfully. He published it, not denouncing me for disunionism like some of you, but he did not like it because I would not help him break up the democratic party. I wrote him saying I would not join him and quit the democracy. That is the only thing I am charged with. I have been in the democratic party all my life. Sometimes it has been wrong, but I have never given a vote against it. Mark you; I have not always voted with it or for it, for I have sometimes stood by, for I can't vote against my conscience. I am answerable to God for that. I wrote to him that I would not do it, and I said you cannot clean out the Augean stables in that way; and then, knowing he had quit the democracy, I suggested to him this, or in the nature of of this—I believe the next aggression will be committed on the South, and do not believe any party can save the South.—They say I am for a sectional party. Why, I refused to join one. He said I am against the democracy. I refused to have it. Then in my letter I said, if we could do as our fathers did—organize committees of safety all over the cotton States—we shall fire the Southern heart, instruct the Southern mind, give courage to each other, and, at the proper moment, by one organized concerted action, we can precipitate the cotton States into a revolution." I believed the North will be so encouraged; there are so many submissionists, and so many Union-shriekers in our midst, that they are killing off our Southern patriotism, and therefore I wrote to this man what I say to you—take this Southern league, which had been advocated in the Alabama Advertiser. If you won't join the democratic party, instead of making it your business to pull down the party—which is a poor business—go to work and try to elevate the public mind of the people in favor of Southern rights. Then you can precipitate the cotton States into a revolution at the proper moment; for I have no faith that any other State will stand up to the rights of the South.

YANCEY SAVED THE UNION.

Oh, they say he is a disunionist—Yancey is an agitator—he disrupted the democratic party—he got up the Alabama platform to divide the democratic platform—and yet it so happens that history tells you that the Alabama platform simply asked for our constitutional rights, and did not say that we would go out of the Union, but out of the democratic party. We went out, and I would call that a pretty wide breach—so wide, indeed, that no Douglas man can ever go to heaven if he is between it and hell. [Laughter.] Yet it so happens when I went back to the democracy of Alabama it fell to my fortune to lead off in the cause of conciliation and moderation; and, endeavoring to heal that breach that had occurred at Charleston—to give the democracy time to report, to reconsider—I took occasion to lead off in asking that convention to send us to Baltimore. Had the disruption been my object to break up the Union, I had already broken up the party and had the Union at my feet! Yet you find me in the convention at Montgomery saying, "Let us go back with the olive branch, although they have insulted us, although they have done us a wrong; let us go back and unite the gallant democracy once more in gallant and glorious support of the Constitution and the rights of the South.

THE SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

But they say "the League." Oh, that is a secret thing! Bring it out! maybe it has a cloven foot and a tail hidden under its constitution. They tell you it is a secret thing. They tell you that I am forming it through the country, and if you don't look out I will have it formed in the city of Memphis. Some man writes to the "States," a Douglas paper published to Washington, that I am forming a league with test oaths, and all that. Now all that is a manufactured lie.

In 1858 I did form a League in Montgomery. It existed three months. The people frowned it down, and the democracy frowned it down. I thought it a good thing, but the citizens did not. I wish to God that every man in the South was a member of a Southern League. I wish every man at the North was. If it were so, the objects of the League would be promoted, and the constitutional right of the South would be protected.

What is the League? Here it is.—Listen to what I recommend to every lawbolter. See each of you if there is a word or a line that you disapprove.—When I get through I shall challenge any one to rise in his place and say that it is treasonable.

CONSTITUTION OF THE MONTGOMERY LEAGUE OF UNITED SOUTHERNERS.

Believing that the South is in need of some efficient and orgnized mode of concentrating public opinion upon public men and measures, and of influencing and guiding political parties, with a view to the advancement and protection of her constitutional rights, and that the want of this has enabled all political parties to sacrifice those rights to their own necessities;

And believing, further, that it is the duty of the South to use all proper means to sustain her rights within the Union, with a view to being justified before the world in resuming the powers she has delegated to the General Government in the event she fails to obtain justice in the Union, we organize ourselves under the following constitution:

ARTICLE 1. This association shall be known as the "Montgomery League of United Southerners."

ART. 2 Its officers shall consist of a president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer, who shall be chosen each year, or until their successors shall be elected.

ART. 3. Election of all officers shall be made annually, and be by ballot.

ART. 4. Any person may become a member of this League who shall pledge himself to carry out its objects and shall sign this constitution.

ART. 5. The object of this League is, by the use of proper means, to create a sound public opinion in the South on the subject of enforcing the rights of the South in the Union. Among its primary ideas are; 1. No more compromise of these rights, either in party platforms or in national legislation. 2. A full recognition and maintenance of those rights as paramount to the safety of the Federal Administration or the sources of national parties. 3 The elevation to the public councils of the ablest and purest Southern men.

ART. 6. This League will nominate no candidate for any office, State or Federal; but its members are pledged to use all honorable means to secure the nomination, by the respective parties to which they belong, of sound, able, and pure men of the Southern rights school.

Rise up, you Bell and Douglas men, and say that it is a disunion document. Who is there here that will denounce any single object of that league? Where does the disunion rest? Where resides the treason? Where does the want of fealty to my section, my country, and my country's Constitution rest, that I should be called a disunionist? Oh, gentlemen, how hard that he who is willing to forego office for years, as I have done, asking nothing of the people, refusing the whole time since I was a young man to be connected in any way with candidacy for office, but that whole time giving my mind, intellect, heart, character, and money to try to raise the Southern mind to a perception of its own rights, in order that we may be men in "the hour that tries men's souls. How hard that such a man should be denounced as a demagogue, an office seeker, a traitor? [Applause.]

There is not a word, a line, or a sentiment in that constitution that every true patriot at the South, and at the North, too, don't endorse. The theory of that league prevails to-night—to-day, and will prevail, I hope to God, in November next—and will rescue the country from the harpies who will feed on its very bowels. Such is "the military league," and this league that makes me a disunionist, a Cataline, and a conspirator against our rights.

As far as disunion is concerned, Gov. Winston, in a letter to the legislature of my State recommended that the Union should be dissolved; and, in a letter to Mr. Figures, he did the same thing. Mr. Figures has done the same thing. John Forsyth was also for disunion. Mr. Seibil, now a submissionist, was openly and avowedly a member of a disunion club. Herschel V. Johnson, the Douglas candidate for the Vice Presidency, was a disunionist member of a convention, and made disunion speeches, and yet, with these great and prominent members of the Douglas party, yet supporting Douglas, they charge that it has no effect on the Douglas party. But as to myself, who support Breckinridge, my support makes him a disunionist, because I have said that we being refused our constitutional rights, in the event that I am for separating from the government of the higher law that is to be built on the Constitution.

I have not forgotten that there are lessons other than that of Washington's farewell address. I have not forgotten Washington's life, nor have I forgotten the lives of Hancock, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, John Adams, and that glorious band of patriots who joined the revolution of '76, and carried it to a successful result. I have not forgotten that Declaration of Independence that is now on record and is thought to be the most precious of all political documents, standing side by side with the Constitution, in the regard of the enlightened patriot. I have not forgotten the traditions of that Declaration. I have been educated in the school of the Revolution. I was not taught to revere the cowardly submission to wrong which the tories endeavored to teach their countrymen of 1776. I know it is said to you, you are a prosperous people; you have thousands and hundreds of thousands, and you may afford to have some of these constitutional rights of the Territorses trampled upon, but you had better preserve half the loaf. "Half a loaf is better than no bread," was not the doctrine of Washington, or of Hancock. These men were worth thousands. Hancock had his ships at sea and his stores on land, all protected by the British army and navy. Washington had his hundred negroes and his broad acres, and to him the British government was not actually a government of oppression.—But the British government, which was his home government, that government did tresspass, as they believed, upon their constitutional privileges, and undertook to tax them three cents upon each pound of tea. I am told a pound of tea a week would be a large allowance for almost any family to use—$1 56 a year. Washington, with $20,000 or $30,000 a yearly income, and Hancock, with his $40,000, and many other rich men could have lost that amount out of some little hole in their pockets as they walked along the streets, and not have known they had lost it. Men in all ages are precisely the same. There are Washingtons now in this country, and God can raise them up in the hour of our country's need, when it is necessary to do so. There are Hancocks and Adams now, and when the necessity comes the hour will show that the nerve of that day will be found now. Men are the same in all ages. They only differ as education makes them to differ. When there were men to creep up to Washington and say, "You are the pet of the British government; don't dissolve the Union;" or to Hancock saying, you have your thousands; don't for $1 56 a year launch forth into the sea of anarchy; if you do, you will lose millions, an with your halter round your neck [illegible] those men? We need not suppose what the answer was. Precisely such things were said, and those glorious men gave an answer, and that answer is upon the illuminated pages of history that have come down through the vista of a century, and that answer lingers on the ear of every man, and it is music to every man, and inspires him with courage to do as his ancestors did. They answered, we have got "millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute." [Applause.]

Have you degenerated from that day? When the Douglas and Bell men came to whisper to your ear and tell you you have thousands and thousands, that this we contend for is a small matter, and don't you risk it, what is Washington, Hancock, and Adams to you? are their lessons worth anything, or the teaching of some Douglas man to be taken on this head in preference to those of Washington? What did old John Adams say? The school boy knows what he said; it is not a matter of conjecture, it is a matter of history; it is one of the glorious sayings that embalm the memory of our sires and which will keep them embalmed. They are lessons taught us by these men by seven long years of suffering; thousands of lives of the gallant and good and true sacrificed in order that these lessons should be bought. That old and noble patriot, catching inspiration from the God of battles, himself said. "Sink or swim, survive or perish, give me the Declaration of Independence." But the Douglas men, the Bell men, who know so much more than old Adams or Washington, who are so much more patriotic, so much more gifted in statesmanship and in patriotic wisdom, tell you that it is treason Yancey is speaking; he is a conspirator. Precisely such a charge, too, was made during the revolution. Washington was called a rebel. Old Carrol, of Carrollton, when he went forward to sign the Declaration, was told that he would escape, because there were so many Charles Carrolls in the State; and then, when every drop of ink was proclaiming that he was a rebel, he wrote out in large and bold characters his name, 'Charles Carroll, of Carrollton." Old Patric Henry, to whom we are more indebted for the Revolution than almost any man, when freedom was young, when she had to hide in the holes of the mountains, when she did not dare to show he banner before the British troops, there was one bold patriot who dared to meet the power of the house of burgesses of Great Britain. When he was letting them know what were these truths, and putting them to the King upon the throne, that he had better beware, as Cæsar once had a Brutus, many of these submissionists, these shriekers for governmental union and power, those men of that day whose children are not all yet dead dared call out "Treason treason." "I tell you" Patrick Henry said, "I trust I yet have some of the spirit in my veins to say in this hall, if this be treason make the most of it." All that the South asks, and all that I ask, and all that I have ever asked, has been that the compact which my fathers made with your fathers and their fathers, as the rule that they pledged themselves to see should guide them and their posterity in all times, in Government, in relations of the two sections, shall still be the rule of legislation between the two sections. But when there is a higher law abroad that will disregard this compact, find it in the way of their selfish purpose, and trample it under foot—a party getting possession of the mere constitutional form of Government, but in utter destruction of the checks and balances of the Constitution, shall overturn the Government of Washington, and shall place in power a Government utterly at war with it, I tell you, for one I am absolved from all allegiance to that Government. My allegiance is due to the subverted Government, and although it may be in a minority, here is one man that will stand by it, live or die. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

Fellow-citizens, I have said to you enough. I have spoken but the words, I trust, of experience and of truth. I have been far more respectful to my opponents than they have been to me. [A voice, "That's so."] I have done them no injustice. I have aggressed on nobody. I have assailed no man's reputation and no man's name, and no man's patriotism. The avowed opinions of candidates are before me, and I have a right to deal with them as an individual, and my acts as an individual have nothing, in fact, to do with this canvass.

Suppose I were all that is charged on me, how does that effect Breckinridge and Lane, who stand forth the defenders and advocates of constitutional union and a constitutional democracy? In the Convention at Charleston and at Baltimore, Mr. Douglas had a friend, Mr. Gaulden, of Georgia, who made two speeches in favor of reopening the African slave trade. He was cheered by everybody there, and rebuked by no man. Would it be right and fair and just in me to charge Mr. Douglas with being in favor of the slave trade because Mr. Gulden was in favor of the slave trade, and is his supporter? The editor of the "Southern Confederacy," published at Atlanta, floats now at its masthead its prospectus, proclaiming that it is for disunion if the slave trade laws are not repealed. He is a supporter of Douglas. Would it be manly, fair or candid in me to charge Mr. Douglas with being in favor of the repeal of the laws against the slave trade, because that gentleman supports him? There are doubtless in your churches some men that ought not to be there; they are there from worldly, sordid motives, and are not the true followers of meak and lowly Lamb. Shall those churches be denounced as worldly because that is so?—When Jesus Christ was upon earth, there was a man of the chosen twelve who was himself a bad man and a betrayer. Should Jesus Christ have been crucified by the Jews because there was a bad man among the twelve? Yet the Douglas men say so by their philosophy. I have no doubt that fellow was a Douglas fellow. [Applause and laughter.] The party that will condemn Breckinridge, a Union man, all his life, who [illegible] disunion because Yancey is his friend and is called a disunion man, I tell you if such a man was living in the time of Christ he would have been Judas, and would have crusified Jesus Christ for entertaining him.

Grant all against me that is said. Grant that I am a bad man. Don't you know some of the most unmitigated scoundrels unhung in Memphis supporting Douglas, as well as Bell or Breckinridge? Yet, by the logic which makes our ticket a disunion ticket, because I am a supporter, you must make out Douglas to be a bad man.

But I don't acknowledge that I am a bad man, not at least before a Douglas tribunal or a Bell one. There is a tribunal before which it is said, "There are none good, not one." There I stand abashed. But I don't acknowledge before that tribunal that accuses me in the spirit in which they have accused me, and the manner in which they have done it, and the failure to do me the justice to publish my answer. I don't acknowledge before them that I am as bad as they. How much worse they are I dont say. [Applause.] There may be some, and many of them, even better.

The hour is closing. I only wish to say this: Let us look where the true democracy is—let us look to where the old banner floats—let us see who are the bolters, and what their object is, and see if there be not among them an animal that has a ring on his tail, and see if you can't see the coon-skin sticking out now. Some of these Douglas fellows have got the paint in the brushes, and they are trying to paint the fellows now. The Douglas leaders are willing to do it. They remind me of an anecdote. There was a shoe-maker, an Irishman, and in putting up his sign he had painted on it a boot and a shoe, with the motto of his native country, "Erin go braugh." A know-nothing came along who wanted to have his boots mended. He saw the sign, and would not have them mended by this man, and he told him so, and gave his reason why. The Irishman went home and told his wife, and, says he, "What shall I do. You are wiser than I, any how." "Well," said she, "do you mix his sign with your sign. Go and put on your sign, 'Erin E Pluribus Unum Go Braugh.'" So it is with Mr. Douglas and Mr. Bell, they have got on their sign, "Erin E Pluribus Unum Go Braugh." It is neither Irish—it has not the genuine brogue of "Swate 'Ould Ireland," neither is it good American. It is a mixture simply designed to appeal to the prejudices and passions of those sections. I say let us have each stand out for himself. [Applause.] "Erin Go Braugh" has a right to a footing in this land—it has got a right to equal rights with "E Pluribus Unum," side by side, "E Pluribus Unum" and "Erin Go Braugh." [Great applause.]

If the temple of our liberty, in process of time, should then be taken possession of by those who have no right there; if the temple of liberty be perverted from the place where true constitutional liberty is to be had, and true worship is to be carried on; if we find there the thieves and hucksters, there is a lesson given us in the name of Jesus Christ. When the temple of the Jews, that had been devoted to the worship of the ever-living God, and had been kept pure and undefiled, built without the sound of the hammer or the noise of the chisel, was taken possession of by a people forgetful of the great truths announced to them from Mount Sinai; when the hucksters, and brokers, and thievs carried on before the altar their selfish and wicked pursuits, there was a Saviour who came, and whom, with a whip of scorpions, scourged them and drove them out. I hope to God there will be some man or set of men, who Providence will rear in our midst, that when the temple falls into hands unworthy of its charge—that there will be some great WASHINGTON arise, who will be able to scourge them from the temple of freedom, even though he be called a traitor, a CATALINE, a rebel in that glorious process.

THE DOUGLAS CONVENTION.

The Douglas Convention, in the [illegible] guage of the *Standard*, met in Raleigh, on Tuesday last, acted and adjourned, having taken steps, according to the same paper, "to *divide* the Democratic party."—The *Standard* says there were *thirty-three* counties represented by about *one hundred* delegates. We have only time respectfully to submit to the *Standard* that there were not *ten* "*delegates*"—if there were five—in the meeting. We emphatically deny, on our own knowledge, that there was a "*delegate*" from this county (Wayne) unless we admit the anomaly that a man can *delegate* himself. Who delegated John V. Sherrard to represent Wayne county in the *Douglas* Convention? The thing is an absurdity, fully in keeping with all the other humbugs of the pitiful Douglas faction, who have taken steps "*to divide the democratic party of the State*," that they may become an easy prey to the enemy.

What we have said of the *delegate* from *Wayne*, will apply equally to the delegates from Craven, Carteret, Johnston, Jones, Nash, Onslow, Pitt, Wilson, and every county to which our personal knowledge extends,—there was not a solitary "*delegate*" from one of them. Of the hundred delegates, so called, the Pool county of Wake furnished 23; Chatham, 12; Craven, 4; Granville, 7; Guilford, 7; Martin, 3; Mecklenburg, 8; Moore, 8; Orange, 6; Person, 3; Rockingham, 6;—so that *eleven* counties furnished *eighty seven* of the one hundred so-called delegates, and we call on democrats to *note* the *political character* of these counties, in the last election.

We write in haste this morning, being about to start for Newbern, but will dissect this *Convention* (heaven save the mark!) at a more convenient time.—*Goldsboro' Rough Notes.*

THE MOORS.

The Moors, in the ages that they resided in Spain, were a more civilized race [illegible] than [illegible] chronicles of these times. Who has not lingered with rapt fascination over the pages of Washington Irving and Prescott, in which they describe the glories of the Alhambra and other indications of Moorish refinement and greatness? It was not until the reign of Philip III, in the seventeenth century, that the Moors, by an arbitrary and foolish edict of the weak king, were expelled and banished from Spain. By that act Spain lost hundreds of thousands of her most useful and industrious citizens. They very generally took refuge in that portion of Northern Africa called Morocco. The Moors carried with them into the ancient home of their race in Africa the civilization and much of the wealth which they had acquired in the Peninsula. They carried with them an implacable hatred of the Spanish race—a hatred which was for a century longer almost sustained, if not augmented, by the cruel treatment of the Moors, Christians and Mohammedans, who were desirous of remaining in Spain, but whom the Inquisition and war ultimately drove across the Straits of Gibraltar.

The Moors are a mixed race of various origin—Numidian and Mauritarian, Roman, Vandal, and Saracen or Arabian. They are better looking people than is commonly supposed. In the interior of Morocco, there are some races of wild negroes, athletic and ferocious enough. They may be seen at Tangiers occasionally, in companies of ten or fifteen men, going from house to house, to amuse the people by dancing to the music of "bones" for castanets, small drums, and strings of little bells around their ankles! The population of Morocco is not half that of Spain.

ARRESTED.—The Goldsboro' Tribune informs us that "a man was arrested near Kinston, Lenoir county, on Monday last, on suspicion of being William Little, the murderer of John M. and Andrew Allman, Pikeville, Ala. An advertisement of the widow of one of the brothers, appeared in our last, offering a reward of $1000 for his apprehension Little, if this be the man, observing that he was noticed, left Kinston. He was pursued by some of the citizens, and overtaken about four miles from the town, and lodged in jail. He was at this place a few days ago and registered his name as Jones. We learn from Mr. Dann who was here on Monday to telegraph to the parties interested in Alabama, that he admitted that he was raised in Pike county, Ala., but denies being the man who murdered the Allmans."—*Daily Journal.*

COST OF THE CENSUS.—The census of 1860 cost $1,352,500, exclusive of printing, or almost six cents for every head enumerated. Its schedules are comprised in nearly one thousand volumes, and its taking required one million four hundred forty thousand sheets of blanks, and three thousand two hundred and thirty one assistant marshals.

A few days since a lady died in Philadelphia, 107 years of age, and on the day of her funeral there were present five brothers and sisters, the youngest being over ninty years of age, and the oldest being one hundred and eleven years. A sight like this, has but seldom if ever been witnessed in this or any other country.

☞It is the work of a philosopher to be every day subduing his passions and laying aside his prejudices.

The National Democracy on Guard at Raleigh.

DOUGLAS DISORGANIZERS IN DISMAY!

Grand Rally for Breckinridge and Lane, for the Equality of the Citizens of the States, for the Union under the Constitution!!

Speeches of Hon. Bedford Brown, Hon. Thos. L. Clingman, Hon. Thos. Bragg, Hon. A. W. Venable, Hon. W. W. Avery, Jno. A. Dickson, Esq., Hon. A. M. Scales, J. R. McLean, Esq., Gen. Green, &c. The Dinner—The Music—The Crowd—The General Jubilee.

We conclude our sketch of the speeches made at the Mass Meeting, held at Raleigh on Thursday week last, and for want of space we do it very summarily.

On the re-assembling of the meeting in the Commons Hall, the chair was taken by Carter B. Harrison, Esq.

W. W. AVERY, Esq., first addressed the meeting. His views on national affairs are so fully set forth in our sketch of his speech at Charlotte, that we deem it unnecessary to repear them here. In reference to the position assumed by the cotton States, Mr. Avery said that the question of secession did not arise now. It would be time enough to consider that when the occasion arose. But he thought we ought now to declare that causes may arise involving our rights and our property, in which we are prepared to disrupt this or any other government on earth. No people ever lost their rights by showing a disposition and a determination to maintain them.—He believed that if the Union should ever be destroyed it would be because of a too submissive spirit—and he thanked God that that was now only to be found in the Douglas faction. Mr. Avery called attention to the Know-Nothing press, which had not one word to say against that faction. This fact was significant enough to put Democrats upon their guard. This Douglas faction, he continued, think they hold the balance of power in the State. It was not true. In his (Mr. A.'s) District, which gives 3000 democratic votes, there was not one of them. All the "irrepressible conflict" men had gone from us in the summer campaign. Alluding to the late campaign he said we had gone through a fearful conflict—one that no party could have passed through triumphantly, unless based upon immortal principles. And then alluding to the fears of some who urge that some concessions should now be made, Mr. Avery said, for myself I say never, never. [Great cheering] He would never consent to make concessions. It was this spirit of concession which had involved the party in the trouble with Douglas. He was for testing the matter to the uttermost to see if we could not get along without an abandonment of principle. In this latter case, he said, if we make a concession, it will be a concession in favor of free soil principles. I say this, he added, on my own responsibility. We have taken our position, said he, in reference to State matters, and we have discussed it, and the people have sustained us. Disguise it as you may, the thinking, right-minded people of the opposition are with us. Yes, the honest impulse of every Southern heart was with the Breckinridge party. If the party [illegible] a man comes into the State to beg your votes, he concluded, and then threatens to hang nine-tenths of the Southern people—if this does not stir you up to your duty, nothing will, and you deserve to be beaten. The party in my section are not for submission. Douglas has been said to have arrived at the half-way house between federalism and abolitionism. I call it the relay house. The only way in which this Douglas faction should be dealt with was to whip them well, and thus secure a most glorious victory in November. Mr. Avery was frequently interrupted by applause.

JNO. A. DICKSON, Esq., of Burke, Elector for the Eighth District, next addressed the meeting. He said he came to see for himself what defection existed at the East, and he had found none. Another object was to see why his head had been taken off without cause by the "National Democratic Convention" called by Mr. Dick. He wanted to know why it was that the Democratic party of the fifteen counties composing his district came to be given over to one John D. Hyman. [Laughter.] Mr. Dickson at this point took a crack at Mr. McRae, "a gentle to whose genius Democracy owes one of the greatest triumphs it ever achieved in the State, two years ago, and one of its greatest defeats in Craven county, in the late election." [Cheers and laughter.] Mr. Dickson wanted to know how Hyman came to have the special guardianship of the Democracy of any place? Hyman, the Know-nothing, who never gave a Democratic vote in his life—[loud laughter]—and never will. He was understood to have come from a meeting held at a meeting house the locality of which had been blotted out of the memory of the oldest inhabitant. [Laughter.] It was reported that three men were present at that meeting, but the most diligent inquiry had failed to discover a soul bearing the name of any one of those men. [Continued laughter.] But Mr. Hyman came and took charge of the Democracy of the mountain district—and he voted against that very democracy, *all through*, this summer. [Cheers and renewed laughter.] He was a Know-Nothing, and was once the *editor of a free soil paper*—(for which Mr. Clingman once rode him through the mountains]—used to be a hard cider whig, and next he took a sudden affection for the Union party, and now he has taken charge of the Democracy. Mr. Dickson rode Mr. Hyman at an awful rate amidst the cheers and laughter of the meeting.

Alluding to the Douglas movement, Mr. Dickson said he was once an ardent admirer of Mr. Douglas; but if after the conduct of his friends at Baltimore, there remained one particle of respect or admiration for him in his, [Mr. Dickson,] heart, the speeches of Mr. Douglas at Raleigh, Petersburg and Norfolk had forever driven it out. Well might Douglas say at Raleigh that he did not come for votes, for he had forfeited all claim to the support of southern men. Mr. Dickson continued at some length. In conclusion he said he was a candidate to represent the State in the Electoral College and to support Breckinridge and Lane. He had no compromise to offer his opponents. He did not believe there was one man in his district for Douglas—that not a democrat capable of writing his name could be found to allow his name to go on such a ticket. He pledged the mountain district for the largest majority ever received by any Democrat. [Loud and continued cheers.]

HON. A. M. SCALES, Elector at large, next spoke. He most enthusiastically alluded to the scenes of that day and to the spirit animating democracy. He spoke of the principles of the Democratic party and showed that their advocates had ever been sustained by the people. He next gave a graphical sketch of the late Douglas meeting, called by Mr. Dick to disrupt the party of which he professed to be a member. He rebuked Mr. Dick, in severe terms, for insolently calling those who differred with him in his course disunionists. He sneeringly alluded to Mr. Dick's being dubbed the "lone star" and said that if the lone star would but continue to follow the great star whose borrowed light he was endeavoring to reflect, he would find that great star ere long to culminate over an abolition meeting. [Tremendous cheering.] Mr. Scales next addressed himself to the subject of the Union, and said that if the South was to be consigned to a position of interiority as a condition of her remaining in the Union, then was he a disunionist—if the South was not to be regarded as an equal in the Union, then "commend me to disunion for the balance of my life."—[Great cheers.] If the Union is not to protect us in our rights, then I say down with the Union. [Renewed cheers.] Mr. Scales indignantly spurned the imputation of being a disunionist, and most beautifully eulogised the Union according to the Constitution. In conclusion he spoke of the spirit now moving the Democracy of the State—particularly that of Rockingham, from whom he had just come; and in this connection he alluded to Hon. David S. Reid, who, in a speech but a few days before, declared that he for one would never bow the knee to Baal—to this doctrine of squatter sovereignty. [Cheers.] Mr. Scales called upon every man present to go home and work night and day for the cause. For himself call him disunionist or what they would, when his days were no more he asked no higher honor than to have written upon his tombstone that he was on the side of his country. [Cheers.]

J. R. MCLEAN, Esq., was now loudly called for. He said he had risen from a sick bed to be present at this gathering, but that he was wholly unable to make a speech. [Mr. McLean was very feeble and was much confined to his room whilst in Raleigh. No man whose soul was not in the cause would have dared to venture out in such a condition.—*Ed.*] But, continued Mr. McLean, the scenes of to-day would put a soul into a skeleton (Cheers.) He said he hailed from Mr. Dick's town and county, and he assured the meeting that they need give themselves no uneasiness about Mr. Dick, for that he should be taken proper care of. (Cheers and laughter.) Mr. McL. commented upon Mr. Dick's course in going to the District meeting at Graham to have himself sent as a delegate to Charleston, when he knew well that he was opposed by nearly every democrat in his county, for afterwards, at Baltimore, appointing himself an Executive Committeeman—there being no one to nominate him, he did it himself—and then with calling a meeting at Raleigh on his own hook, to have himself appointed Elector. [Laughter.] Mr. McLean then pitched into Mr. Dick for holding office under Mr. Buchanan whom he was continually abusing; and then, by way of [illegible] he charged that he, Dick, had applied to Mr. Buchanan, through Douglas, for the office of Attorney to the Treasury—a big office—and did not get it. The speaker continued at some length and concluded amidst great applause.

Gen. Green, of Warren, a delegate to Charleston and Baltimore, defended the action of the majority of the delegation.

The meeting then adjourned with three cheers for Breckinridge and Lane.

IF LINCOLN IS ELECTED DOUGLAS WILL BE RESPONSIBLE.

It was known at Charleston and Baltimore that neither the fifteen slaves States nor the two Pacific States would, under any circumstances, vote for Douglas, because they had satisfactory evidence of his political tergiversation and unsoundness on constitutional principles. No one expected that the Northern States, which supported Fremont, would give him their votes. Well informed men believed he could carry neither Pennsylvania, Indiana nor Illinoise. Hence, it was perfectly apparent that his nomination would be equivalent to a defeat of the Democratic party in every State. On the other hand, it was well understood that the nomination of an unobjectionable Democrat would enable the party to carry the fifteen Southern and two Pacific States, and such others as might have a majority of Democratic voters. Under these circumstances, and with a full knowledge that he cannot be elected, Douglas demanded a nomination at the hands of his partisans, and insists upon continuing to be a candidate.

And why? Not that he can or expects to be elected, but by creating a division he multiplies the chances of securing its defeat. His only ground is that of intentional destruction of the party from whom he sought support. Because a majority of the State refused to participate in his nomination and support, he is now exerting all his power to defeat their candidate and to occasion the election of the Black Republican candidate. Nowhere has he said or intimated that he preferred the election of Breckinridge over Lincoln. He has only to say he desires it, and to act consistently with such a desire, when the former will be elected and the latter defeated. This he and his partisans know perfectly well. But his whole course, and that of his friends, proves, beyond dispute, that he and they prefer the election of Lincoln to that of a thorough Democrat. He should remember that the responsibility rests on him; the Democracy will remember and hold him to it.—*Constitution.*

THE UNION WILL NOT BE DISSOLVED—The Union will not be dissolved, and for the following very good reasons:

Lincoln will never be elected.
Hamlin will never be elected.
Douglas will never be elected.
Bell will never be elected.
Everett will never be elected.
John C. Breckinridge, the consistent National Union candidate for the Presidency will be elected by the people.

Abolitionism and Disunion will be rebuked and the union will be saved.—*Pet. Bulletin.*

HEALTHFUL SIGNS.—Two of our well known citizens and business men have returned home form the North decided Breckinridge men. They left here Bell men.—These indications are worthy of notice.—*Montgomery Mail.*

[Reported for the Banner.]

DISCUSSION AT CHARLOTTE.

As stated in our last, Hon. W. W. Avery met the Douglas disorganizing champions, Messrs. McRae and Dick, at Charlotte, on the 8th inst., and demolished them. We say this in no spirit of laudation or banter. It is a fact, felt and seen by every one present on that occasion. The crowd was a very small one, and ought to satisfy the disorganizers that the people are not with them. But for the presence of Mr. Avery it is very certain that one hundred persons would not have been present. In connection with this explanation, our readers will bear in mind that the meeting was a Douglas meeting, and that in order to draw a crowd, it had been advertised that discussion was invited—though the *invited* had some difficulty in getting a share in the discussion.

We were present at this discussion and took copious notes. We will give as many of the prominent points as our space will admit of.

R. P. DICK, ESQ., opened. He spoke of Mecklenburg and her history and the sacredness of her soil. He spoke of the politicians and the ruin to which they were bringing the country! No one would have suspected that Mr. Dick had ever before heard of politics and politicians—especially would they never have suspected that Mr. Dick was, at the moment he spoke, a political office holder—the fruit of his being a politician. However, God and the people, he said, had now taken the salvation of the country in hand. Mecklenburg was not, it seemed, included in the "people," for having announced that "God and the people" had undertaken to save the country, Mr. Dick, apparently doubting the result, lustily called upon "the people of Mecklenburg" to come to the rescue! The cause of all the trouble, he said, was in the disruption of the democratic party, and he might have honestly added: "and I am doing my best to effect its disruption." He and his friend Avery met that day as "political enemies"—and the cause, he added, was the attempt to force upon the party a principle they had repudiated, and the all-advised conduct of the North-Carolina delegation at Baltimore. He proceeded to give a history of the non-intervention question which was much more fanciful than such histories generally are. The burden of Mr. Dick's song was that Mr. Douglas had been ever consistent and that all who now oppose him are the very reverse. He attributed the present hostility to Mr. Douglas to "some unfortunate expression" of his!

In speaking of the late Convention, Mr. Dick said the North did not ask the candidate (O! Mr. Dick!)—they only asked the old Cincinnati platform. But the North West, Mr. Dick did admit, insisted on Douglas with the old platform. Mr. Dick spoke for one hour and forty minutes, consuming fully one hour in appeals to the union-loving and with drawing pictures of the horrors of disunion. These, indeed, are the stock in trade of Mr. Dick and his fellow-disorganizers. But it was under-[illegible] he was patiently listened to—and very *quietly*, too—the *only* interruption being an occasional proposition for "three cheers for Breckinridge and Lane." When Mr. Dick sat down there were loud cries for "Avery, Avery," and as Mr. Avery arose he was received by a most enthusiastic burst of applause—the *first burst* heard at the meeting.

MR. AVERY, after a most beautiful introductory passage, spoke of the pleasure with which he appeared that day to address the people of Mecklenburg. He said he felt proud of bearing the name of one who participated in the great event which had made Mecklenburg consecrated ground. He felt proud, too, because he had come there to declare for our common rights upon common ground. If I come here, he continued, to declare what are our rights—the rights of the South, of you and me, and they call that disunion, then I glory in it—[loud cheers]—and I will proclaim those rights, regardless alike of men or consequences. [Continued cheering.] He declared that the Union has ceased and the Constitution gone when we cannot obtain our rights. He protested against the policy of the opponents of democracy in raising the insane cry of disunion. He deplored the spectacle of a cessation of friendly feelings between men of the same household—one charging the other with plotting treason. I, said Mr. Avery, spurn the imputation. [Cheers.] If there is disunion amongst us, he continued, it is to be found under the flag our friends are now raising—(turning to Messrs. Dick and McRae.) [Continued cheering.] His friend McRae formerly stood side by side with Yancey and others, advocating the very principles under which we (Breckinridge men) are now charged with disunion.—[Cheers.] If we are disunionists, he continued, where stands Franklin Pearce?—side by side with Breckinridge and Lane. [Loud cheers.] Where stands James Buchanan, under whom my friend Dick holds a lucrative office, and of whom he speaks in contemptible terms? [Cheers and laughter.] If I held so contemptible an opinion of Mr. Buchanan, he went on to say, I would not be found receiving the crumbs that fall from his table. [Laughter and cheers.] Mr. Dick denounces President Buchanan, and yet he is not above associating with him for the public "plunder." ["Hit him again," and laughter.] Mr. Dick cast imputations upon politicians, and here we have two gentlemen occupying a position in a minority, and one of them an office-holder. [Laughter.] I mean this in no disrespectful sense, but to show that they share in the imputation with others.—[Cheers.] But to the charge of disunion. Where stands Lewis Cass, the father of squatter sovereignty? He stands now where Breckinridge and Lane, and where we stand, under the flag of the Constitution and the Union and the equality of the States. [Loud cheers.] Daniel S. Dickson, where stands he? Ask who it was you all preferred before the meeting of the Baltimore Convention, because he was a Union man. If you, gentlemen, alluding to the audience, be disunionists, so is Daniel S. Dickinson. Ask the city of New York, whose commerce hangs upon the Union, what Dickinson is, and they will answer he is a Breckinridge man, and that their city can boast of 30,000 such, devoted to the Union and Breckinridge and Lane. [Loud cheers, and "three cheers for Breckinridge and Lane."] After alluding to other leading Northern men in connection with this charge of disunion, Mr. Avery said he did so because if he had named Southern men they would be charged openly with disunion.

Mr. Dick had said the question was Union or disunion. If so, said Mr. Avery, I am on the side of Union. [Great cheering.] The Union, he contended, stood upon the principles of the Charleston majority platform—for there could be no Union without the Constitution. [Cheers.] He believed in boldly avowing our principles because of the moral influence of such a course in putting down the disunion idea. He believed in rigidly sustaining the Constitution, and then the Union would be safe. [Cheers.]

In reply to Mr. Dick's planting himself upon the "regularity" of Douglas' nomination, he said it was strange that this regularity should occur to one man out of the twenty of the delegates. (Laughter.) Mr. Dick had laid great stress on the democratic principle of a "majority." How did that principle square with the conduct of Mr. Dick in holding out against his nineteen colleagues in the Convention.—(Laughter and cheers.) It was more reasonable to expect one man to give up to nineteen than that the nineteen should give up to the one. The delegates were sent by the people of the State to make a nomination. The people had confidence in their representatives and sent them uninstructed. If then the people think their delegates acted honestly and to the best of their judgment the people were in honor bound to sustain the action of their delegates, (loud cheers,) and the people will not go behind the action of their delegates at the bidding of any one man. (Cries "no, no.") You delegated no power to men in other States to make a nomination for you, independent of the action of your own representatives, and I call upon you as honorable men to stand by the action of your own men. (Cheers.) If a majority ought to rule, continued Mr. Avery, I call upon Mr. Dick to abandon his present course and come up to the support of Breckinridge and Lane as the choice of the majority of his colleagues from this State. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. Avery alluded next to the nomination of Douglas and undertook to show he was not entitled to it. As to Johnston, he did not go through even the form of a nomination. Some half dozen men met in a bar-room at Washington and put him up. Who authorized Mr. Dick to make a bar-room nomination? (Laughter and cheers.) But Mr. Dick proposes great love for the Union! If he really loved the Union, why did he not select a good Union man for Vice President? Instead of doing so, he puts upon his ticket the most arch disunionist that ever lived—(cheers and laughter)—a man who ran as a secessionist against Howell Cobb, under the banner of the Constitution and the Union. (Cheers.) Soule, another secessionist, now under the faction flag of Douglas, was next handled; and Mr. Avery proceeded to read from speeches, &c., of Johnson and other Douglas men, to show the ultra secession ground they formerly occupied.—Johnson had declared that the question of the South "could not be ended by the senseless cry of disunion."

Mr. Avery then proceeded to examine [illegible] was as follows: Douglas maintains that the people of a territory can exclude slavery from the common territories at any time—we, said Mr. Avery, hold that they cannot until they come to form a State Constitution. [Cheers.] He examined this question, and showed that Congress, under the Constitution, had no power over the question, and that therefore the people of a territory, the mere creature of Congress, could have no power above the creator. It was agreed, however, that this being a judicial question, it should be submitted to the Supreme Court, and all agreed to abide the decision. This, said Mr. Avery, before God was my understanding of the matter in 1856, and it was so understood by every democrat. The author of the Cincinnati platform, in which this view was laid down, was conferred with previous to its adoption, and asked if squatter sovereignty could not be deduced from the platform. He assured us it could not. [Cheers.] On this platform Mr Avery said he took the stump on his return, and met the charge of the opposition that it meant squatter sovereignty. After this explanation, Mr. Avery declared before God that if a dissolution of the Union should follow this question, Judge Douglas was responsible for it.—[Cheers.] He showed that Douglas' change took place on his entering the contest for the Senate against Lincoln in Illinois.—The new reading of the platform was then introduced—the friends of Douglas telling the Black Republicans that the Kansas-Nebraska bill was a better free soil movement than their own—for the reason that the free States could send ten emigrants to the territories where the South could send one—and they having full power at once over the question of slavery the matter was easily settled. [Cheers.] Mr. Avery repudiated Congressional intervention; but if he had to choose between it and the doctrine of non-action, or, in other words, unfriendly legislation as to it—he would choose Congressional intervention. For in Congress Southern men could protest and raise their voices against the wrong and could fall back upon the Senate or upon the Executive veto. [Cheers.] But in the other case not the slightest opposition could be made available. The question submitted in the Dred Scott case brought up the question in issue and the court decided against the right of the territories having power over the question till they came to apply for admission into the Union. To this decision Mr. Douglas has taken a technical objection, and followed that up with his doctrine of "unfriendly legislation." This was a new and startling doctrine. It did not deny the right of Southern men to take their property into the territories, but it amounted to a denial of all right to protection when taken there—denying even the right of an action of trover to recover the value of a negro if taken from his owner. This position it was which induced the Southern States, at Charleston, to meet fully this insidious principle. We of the South were appealed to there by the North and North West, for a platform they could "win" on, and we were promised in a few years any kind of a platform we desired—(cheers and laughter)—yes, we were asked to let the Douglas men have power to say to the Black Republicans "ours is a better platform for free soil than yours!" (Continued cheers and laughter.) This was proposed to enable these men to grasp the spoils of office and succeed once more to power in their several States; but we would not agree to such corruption—(cheers)—and when you want men to agree to such, said Mr. Avery, addressing the crowd, you will have to send others than me. (Great cheering.) What, then, did *we* propose? and Mr. Avery proceeded to read the majority platform rejected by the Douglas men.—He then asked if anything unreasonable or treasonable was to be found in that? (*See platform.*) Is your property not to be protected as well as that of any other man? [Cheers.] You protect with your ships and money and men the property of the Yankee on the shores of the Mediterranean and on the coast of Africa; but here at home we are told the government is not able to protect you upon your own soil, because of Judge Douglas' technichal objection to the Dred Scott decision. [Cheers and laughter.] When it comes to pass that your slave property is to receive no protection then comes emancipation and following that the equality of the negro with the poor white man. There never was dreamt of such a doctrine when slavery existed in Massachusetts and other northern States. [Cries of "no, no," and cheers.] And Mr. Avery proceeded to the history of those now free States and what had become of their negroes. He showed that as soon as the people of those States had lost a pecuniary interest in slaves, then it was they were aroused to a sympathy with the "oppressed blacks," and then it was that they felt a deep interest in free soil. [Cheers and laughter.]

Mr. Avery said the true democratic ground was, that the people of a territory, when they came to form a State, had power to say whether or not they would have slavery. [Cheers.] This was the position of all the democratic members of the Senate, except Douglas and Pugh, backed by the President and the Supreme Court, and he knew of but two men in North Carolina who held the doctrine of squatter sovereignty—Duncan K. McRae and another. [Laughter.]

Here Mr. McRae interrupted and stated what his position was—adding that he believed the territories *had the right to neglect remedies for the protection of any special kind of property!* He asked Mr. Avery's views as to a slave code.

Mr. Avery. I stand here with an open breast. The "slave code" was an abolition cry, not one raised by Southern men. [Cheers.] His position was that, under the Constitution, when the territories failed to provide the proper remedies to protect property, then Congress should furnish to the Executive the requisite protection. [Cheers.] I want that protection then that Congress gives slave property in the District of Columbia. [Cheers.] I want no slave code. Let Mr. McRae study the Acts of Congress relative to the District of Columbia and he will have my position.—I hold that slaves are property and they must be protected. [Cheers.]

Mr. McRae. Do you want Congress to give protection, if the territories refuse?

Mr. Avery. No; I say we have the right to protection; if the territories say we have not, then Congress should give us that right. [Cheers.] But, he continued, leave it to the courts, they say! We thought we had the matter settled. Douglas said he would stand by the decision. We say the decision is made. He says it is not. In this, Mr. Avery said Douglas [illegible] trust again. [Loud cheers] But it is to be left to the courts hereafter. How does that matter stand? Suppose the Black Republicans succeed to power. They are pledged to remodel the court, to reverse the judgment. Suppose Mr. Douglas succeed to power, he also is pledged to the reverse of the decision now made, and would place Judges on the bench to carry out his views. [Cheers.] Who knows, said Mr. A., but that my friend McRae will take the place of Judge Taney (who is now on the verge of the grave,) and his assertion here to-day shows that *he* would rule that Judge Taney was wrong. [Laughter and cheers.] Mr. Douglas has not said he will remodel the court, but he would give it a squatter character. [Laughter.]

I, said Mr. Avery, stand to-day on our State platform, where Mr. Dick should stand. [Cheers.] I stand on the platform of a majority of the States. [Cheers.] Mr. Dick went to Charleston upon the State platform and he bolted from it. He can bolt his platform, but I cannot. He bolted your platform—you and he may settle that. [Laughter.]

Mr. Dick. Was your platform adopted by a majority in Convention?

Mr. Avery. There never was a platform rejected in such a case before. Ours was adopted by a majority of the States, and should have stood, as the universal practice of every convention that ever met.—[Cheers.] But Douglas refused to stand upon it. At that convention we had the *man* presented to us, ready made, and we were modestly called upon to make a platform to fit *him!* I for one would not do it. [Loud cheers.]

In reference to the secession, Mr. Avery said he did not stand there to defend the seceders at Charleston; but, he added, if my State had told me to leave in a certain event, I would have gone.

Mr Avery now proceeded with a minute history of the late convention, which we have not room for. But for the adoption of the Church resolution all the Southern delegates would have left and Mr. Dick, the "lone star," would have been left at Charleston. [Laughter and cheers.] This Church resolution was voted for by Mr. Dick, and now, said Mr. Avery, he is here to-day in advocacy of the opposite doctrine. [Laughter.]

Mr. Dick. Yes, and we would have gotten it at Baltimore if you had not bolted.

Mr. Avery. O, yes, if we had taken Douglas we could have gotten anything. [Cheers and laughter.] This Church resolution would this day have had the party united, if it had not been for Douglas' friends. [Cheers.] Mr. Avery proceeded with his history of the convention, showing that the trick by which Douglas was nominated resulted in making a bare majority revoke the two-thirds rule, by which all the nominations of the Democracy for the Presidency have been regulated. The nomination of Douglas he stigmatized as a trick and a fraud. [Cheers.] It showed the skill of Northern men in convention business. The South seceded at Baltimore because of the violation of a vital principle of organization. The people are under no legal obligation to support nominees—nominees stand upon their moral weight among the people, and in order to secure this moral weight the nominating convention must have the confidence of the people. [Cheers.] In conclusion, Mr. Avery said that Douglas never could have been nominated by that convention.

At the condlusion of Mr. Avery's speech the crowd rose to their feet and gave him three hearty cheers.

Mr. McRae followed in a speech totally irrelevant to the issue. We have no space to devote to it.

Mr. Avery replied for half an hour, and Mr. McRae rejoined. Nothing of importance was elicited in these speeches, except that Mr. McRae complained of Breckinridge running in the free States against Douglas. Mr. Avery asked if Breckinridge were withdrawn at the North, would the friends of Douglas withdraw him at the South? *Mr. McRae said they would not!*

NORTH CAROLINA, Burke County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1860:

Elizabeth Ann Collins vs. P. B. Collins, Theodore Collins. } Petition for Dower.

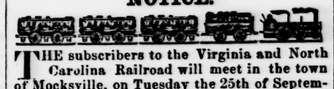
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case do not reside in this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Salisbury Banner, a newspaper published in the town of Salisbury, notifying said defendants to be and personally appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court House in Morganton, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1860, then and there to answer the petition of Elizabeth Ann Collins for dower in the lands of her deceased husband, J. L. Collins, and to stand to and abide by the proceedings had in said Court in relation thereto.

Witness, J. B. Kincaid, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Morganton, the 3rd Monday in August, 1860, and in the 85th year of American Independence.

J. B. KINCAID, C. C. C.
Sept 18-6w (Pr's fee $6.)

GEO. K. SMITH & CO'S
WHOLESALE
DRUG WAREHOUSE,
No. 243 NORTH THIRD STREET,
And Nos. 466 and 468 North Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
GEORGE K. SMITH & CO.
EDMUND L. TRIMBLE. MAHLON K. SMITH.
Sept 18-tf

NOTICE.



THE subscribers to the Virginia and North Carolina Railroad will meet in the town of Mocksville, on Tuesday the 25th of September (instant,) for the purpose of transacting important business. The citizens of Davie, Rowan, Yadkin, and other surrounding counties, are requested to attend.

Sept 18-2w A SUBSCRIBER.

New Illustrated Edition
OF
LIVINGSTONE'S EXPLORATIONS IN AFRICA,

Including a Sketch of sixteen years' residence in the Interior of Africa, and a Journey from the Cape of Good Hope to Loando, on the West Coast; thence across the Continent, down the river Zambesi, to the Eastern Ocean. From the personal narrative of DAVID LIVINGSTONE, LL. D., D. C. L., Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Corresponding Member of the Geographical and Historical Society of New York; Gold Medalist and Corresponding Member of the Royal Geographical Societies of London, Paris, &c., &c. To which is added a Historical Sketch of Discoveries in Africa, Illustrated with fine Chromo-Lithographic Plates. Large 12mo, of 446 pages.

We have just published a New Edition of this Great Work, ILLUSTRATED WITH VERY FINE

Chromo-Lithographic Plates,

Giving the coloring of life to the Scenery and Wild Animals from Drawings made by Dr. Livingstone, during Sixteen Years Wanderings in

The Wilds of South Africa!

This Magnificent Volume is gotten up in the most superior manner, on fine paper, bound in Beveled Boards, and is altogether the most Popular and Saleable Book now published.

Over 75,000 Copies

Have already been sold, and the demand for our New Edition is larger than ever before. This Edition will be sold ☞ EXCLUSIVELY BY AGENTS, to whom the largest commission will be paid.

Sample copies sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price, $1.25.

Agents wanted in every county in the United States.

Address
J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,
48 North Fourth-St., Philadelphia, Pa.
sept 18-3m

ALEXANDRE ORGANS.

IN ADDITION TO OUR PIANO FORTE BUSINESS, we have now
THE CELEBRATED
ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
the most perfect instrument of its kind ever offered. The attention of clergymen is respectfully solicited to this new and wonderful invention, lately patented in the United States. It is well suited for middle and larger sized churches, seminaries, Sundy schools and the parlor. It supplies a want which has long been felt, and combines, by its various stops, (representing the flute, clarinet, fife, Hautboy, basson, clairon, bourdon, conanglais, sourdine, fortes and the grand jeu or ful organ, with the expression,) the most delicious strains and effects to satisfy any true lover of music.

A large and varied assortment of the best Pianos for sale on our usual accommodating terms.

E. P. NASH & CO.,
September 4 Petersburg Va.

Change of Schedule.

Office Western N. C. Railroad,
SALISBURY, August 1st, 1860.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE PASSENger trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) to the head of the Road, 68 miles and return according to the following schedule:

LEAVE		ARRIVE AT	
Salisbury at	7.00	Third Creek	7.50
Third Creek	7.55	Statesville	8.36
Statesville,	8.45	Catawba	9.30
Catawba	9.35	Newton	10.10
Newton	10.15	White Sulphur	10.30
White Sulphur	10.35	Hickory	10.55
Hickory	11.05 a m	Icard	11.30 a m

RETURNIG.

LEAVE		ARRIVE AT	
Icard	11.45	Hickory	12.05
Hickory	12.10	White Sulphur	12.30
White Sulphur	12.30	Newton	12.45
Newton	12.55	Catawba	1.30
Catawba	1.35	Statesville	2.20
Statesville	2.30	Third Creek	3.10
Third Creek	3.15 p m	Salisbury	4.00 p m

The Train connects daily with the Trains of the N. C. R. R. at Salisbury, and with C. S. Brown's line of Post coaches for the west.

JAMES C. TURNER,
Chief Eng. & Sup't W. N. C. R. R.
☞ Watchman copy.
Aug. 7. 59-2m

SELLING AT N. Y. COST!
A RARE CHANCE
FOR BARGAINS!

HAVING DETERMINED TO CHANGE my present business with the object of going into a more general one, I will offer all my Ladies Dress Goods, Laces, and Embroideries at New York cost for cash. Ladies in want of such articles will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine my stock, as I am determined to close them out. I am also selling all goods on hand at greatly reduced prices.

A. MYERS,
No 4, Granite Building.
Solisbury, May 15. 47-tf.

HALL'S SCHOOL.

The sixth session of my scholastic labors in the county of Rowan will commence on the first Monday of September, in the old log school-house at Franklin Church. I ask the patronage of all true friends of true education. I bring to my work the advantages of a life-long experience and a life-long love for the real teacher's vocation—a warm desire for study and self-improvement—an earnest longing to do much good in the great field of mind—a firm resolve to perform thoroughly and conscientiously *my duty*, regardless of everything except love for the child. If this public profession of my zeal should seem to savor of vanity, I appeal simply to those of our citizens who have known me to endorse my words, and to say if the intention is not humble and honest. I want the public to understand me—I want to draw their attention to what I am—I want to be allowed the proud privilege and the exquisite satisfaction of conferring benefits more valuable than aught upon the earth. I do not expect to accomplish more than my share; but I *do* expect, with the help of God, to raise the business of teaching in Rowan county to a higher standard of merit and usefulness. I do *not* expect ever to consult my pocket, or to care how humble the place, people or pay where I teach. I intend rather to seek those localities where qualified teachers, demanding reward in proportion to their pretensions, are seldom to be found.

EDWARD PAYSON HALL.

Lands for Sale.

890 ACRES OF VALUABLE LANDS will be sold at the Court House in Salisbury, on Tuesday the 18th day of September next, known as the Maxwell Chambers Lands, now the property of Gen. W. W. Harlee and Alfred Smith of South Carolina. The home tracts contains about three hundred acres, and is in a high state of cultivation. Two hundred and thirty acres of this tract is cleared. One hundred and seventy five acres is cultivated in wheat, corn and oats, and is said by good judges to be first rate tobacco land. Forty-five acres is in meadow. On this tract there is seventy acres of Bottom Land not surpassed by any River bottom in this part of N. C. It is also convenient to market, being within one mile of Holtsburg depot on the N. C. R. Road, and has upon it good kitchens, Barns, Granerys, &c., and the convenience for water cannot be surpassed any where. With this tract will be sold fifty acres of the timbered Land of the Walton tract if required.

The other tracts 590 acres Walton, West and balance of the Craige tract, will be sold in a body, as they join. The greater portion of those tracts is heavily timbered and lies on both sides of the Chambers' Ferry Road being so convenient to access makes them valuable. Any person wishing to view any of the above tracts of Land will please call on Alexander Shemwell, Esq, Daniel Kerns, Esq., and William Stoner or either of them. One and two years credit will be given with interest from date, bond and approved security required. Should private sales be made timely notice will be given the public.

SAML. REEVES, Ag't.
Salisbury, Aug. 28, 1860. 62-ts.

Executor's Sale of Land.

HAVING BEEN QUALIFIED AS EXECUtors of the late Will and Testament of Soloman Hall, dec'd, at August Term of Rowan county Court, we will proceed to sell at the Courthouse in Salisbury ON THE 6TH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT (it being Tuesday of Rowan county Court,) all the real Estate of said Hall, consisting of the tract of dec'd on which he lived, 16 miles N. W. of Salisbury, containing about 1300 acres. There are upon the premises a good dwelling house, and all necessary outhouses. Also a good grist mill for corn and wheat. A reasonable credit will be given.

JOS. W. HALL,
BURTON CRAIGE, } Executors.

P. S. All persons indebted to said Estate will be required to pay up by November Court, as the Estate must be settled.

J. W. H.
B. C. } Ex'ers
Sept. 4. 63-ts.

Western N. C. Railroad.

OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION,
Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 27, 1860.

ON and after the 2?th inst., a Freight train of cars will run regularly on this road, twice a week, as follows:

Leave Salisbury for the head of the road on Tuesdays and Fridays, and returning leave the head of the road on Wednesdays and Saturdays. In a few days the track will be laid to Icard's Station, 11 miles from Morganton, when to and from that and all intermediate stations, freight for merchants and all others will be fordwared with all due despatch. JAMES C. TURNER.
CH. ENG. & SUP'T.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Rowan County.
SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
Spring Term, 1860.

Levina Sheek vs. James W. Sheek, her husband. Petition for Divorce.

IT APPEARING TO THE SASISFACTION of the Court that James W. Sheek, the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Salisbury Banner, published in the town of Salisbury, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard expartee as to him.

THOMAS McNEELY, C. S. C.
Aug. 14. (Prs. fee $6.) 61 6w

Jersey Lands for Sale.

I OFFER FOR SALE TWO TRACTS OF LAND within one mile of Holtsburg, on the North-Carolina Railroad—one, the Home Tract, containing 527 acres, with good improvements—the other, known as the McDonald place, containing 8.7 acres, well improved. The two tracts contain about 300 acres of bottom land of the best quality.

The above will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms.

Apply to ANDERSON ELLIS,
Holtsburg, N. C.

Winston Sentinel copy till 25th December and send bill to advertiser.
Sept. 1st. 63-4m

Notice.

HAVING PURCHASED RECENTLY REAL Estate in the Southwest, I wish to sell my tract of Land on Grant's Creek, containing between five and six hundred acres.

Also, my tract of land on the Yadkin river, containing about seven hundred and twenty-five acres. The river tract embraces a hundred and fifty acres of low ground, of which about fifty acres is woodland. The dwelling house is one of the best in the country and the out buildings are good. Terms: One third cash, and the balance in one and two years with interest. Mr. Thomas Crawford will show the river place.

D. F. CALDWELL.
August 28, 1860. 62—4t

FARM FOR SALE.

THIS FARM CONTAINS ABOUT 130 acres of land, situated 3½ miles from Salisbury,

The Banner.

JOHN SPELMAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1860.

☞ M. D. Armfield is our authorized Agent for the Western portion of the State. He has authority to receive subscriptions and give receipts on account of the *Banner*.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

GEN. JOSEPH LANE,
OF OREGON.

ELECTORS FOR
PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE
ALFRED SCALES, of Rockingham.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, of Wake.

1st District, JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford.
2d " WM. RODMAN, of Beaufort.
3d " WM. ALLEN, of Duplin.
4th " A. W. ENNABLE, of Granville.
5th " J. R. [illegible]EAN, of Guilford.
6th " J. M. [illegible]EMENT, of Davie.
7th " J. A. [illegible]IX, of Mecklenburg.
8th " JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen compose this Committee:

Hon. I. I. Stevens, of Oregon, Chairman.
Hon. R. W. Johnson, of Arkansas.
Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.
Hon. Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana.
Hon. Thomas B. Florence, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Geo. W. Hughes, of Maryland.
Hon. John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky.
Hon. John R. Thompson, of New Jersey.
Hon. A. B. Meek, of Alabama.
Augustus Schell, Esq., of New York.
Isaac H. Wright, Esq., of Massachusetts.
Hon. James G. Barret, of Washington, D. C.
Wm. Fitzhugh, Esq., of Washington, D. C.
Walter Lenox, Esq., of Washington, D. C.
M. W. Cluskey, Washington, D. C., Resident Secretary.
Geo. W. Bigger, Washington, D. C., Treasurer.

All communications should be addressed to Hon. Isaac I. Stevens, Chairman, Washington, D. C. Rooms of the Committee at No. 139 National Hotel.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnati, in 1856, be affirmed, with the following explanatory resolutions:

1st. That the Government of a Territory, organized by an act of Congress, is provisional and temporary, and during its existence, all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territory without their rights either of person or property being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

2nd. That it is the duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments to protect when necessary the rights of persons and property in the territories, and wherever else its authority extends.

3rd That when settlers in a Territory, having an adequate population, form a State constitution in pursuance of the right of sovereignty commences, and, being admitted into the Union, they are on an equal footing with the people of other States. The State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union, whether its constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of Slavery.

4th. That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment.

5th. That the action of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution and revolutionary in their effect.

6th. That the Democracy of the United States recognize it as the imperative duty of this government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent that it protects citizens born.

Whereas, the recent necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal and military point of view, demand speedy communication between the Pacific coast, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill, to the extent of the constitutional authority of Congress, for the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, at the earliest practical moment.

The Douglas Organs.

Two Douglas organs have been started in this State—one the "National Democrat," at Raleigh, Quoit Bushee, Esq., Editor—the other, the "Times Democrat," at Charlotte, Dr. Pritchard, Editor. It would be unprofessional not to wish them concerns pecuniary success; though if anything could justify such a wish, it is the course of these disorganizing papers—calculated and intended, as they are, to destroy the party whose principles they profess to advocate.

We are personally acquainted with both editors, and respect them highly as gentlemen.—Politically we have no sympathy with either of them. Mr. Bushee has been a thorough-going Democrat, but it is said he voted against Gov. Ellis and all the Wake county nominees of the Democratic party in the late election. One would now expect to find Mr. Bushee a Douglas man therefore. Dr. Pritchard is a gentleman very difficult to keep in party traces, though professing to be a Democrat. Two years ago he disorganized against the nominees in Mecklenburg, and was elected by the aid of Know-Nothing votes. He used to be an ultra Southern man—now he supports and endorses Douglas, who is hanging ultra Southern men. And so they go!

We have heard it surmised that these Douglas organs are supported by means of money from *without*. We can't say whether it is so or not. But we know that in other States *bribery* has been resorted to to induce papers to support Douglas. The Williamsburg (Va.) *Gazette*, the oldest paper in that State, and heretofore neutral in politics, was offered "large stipulated pay" and "a bonus of three hundred and fifty extra subscribers," to advocate Douglas' claims. The editor indignantly spurned and at once hoisted Breckinridge and Lane. A similar attempt to purchase the Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer*, with a "bonus of *ten thousand dollars*, and other favors in prospective," was indignantly rejected. With these instances before our eyes, and there are probably hundreds of others, could they see the light, the suspicion is not unreasonable which attaches to the Douglas press of this State.

Be this as it may, however, and be the motives of the editors as pure as they may, these Douglas papers are the tools of traitors to the Democratic party of this State—tools by which they hope to destroy what they cannot control to their own selfish or corrupt purposes. But we call upon the Democracy of the State to put this combination down, and to frown down to the lowest depths Stephen A. Douglas, who is the head and front of the movement.

☞ We commence in this issue the speech of Hon. W. L. Yancey. In our next we will publish the speech of John C. Breckinridge, recently delivered in vindication of himself from charges made upon him by Douglas and others.

The Democracy of Rockingham

Rallied in great strength, at Wentworth, on the 28th ult., to ratify the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane and to appoint Delegates to a District Convention to choose an Elector for the Sixth District to fill the vacancy accasioned by the resignation of Dr. Keen.

Hon. D. S. Reid was present and addressed the meeting. After examining the question now dividing the Democracy, and also the position of the various aspirants, Gov. Reid declared that *if Douglas was a Democrat, he (Reid) was none.* This, coming from one of the best Democrats in the Union, and from a relation of Judge Douglas, and from one of the purest men alive, was of course received by tumultuous applause. Gov. Reid then offered a series of resolutions in favor of the Union according to the Constitution, declaring that the Constitution was above party creeds and party platforms, and that the preservation of the Union depends upon the maintenance of the Constitution; reaffirming the principle avowed by the Supreme Court, and unanimously adopted by our late State Convention, that neither Congress nor a territorial legislature possesses the power to annul or impair the rights of any citizen of the U. S. to take his slave property into the common territories, and there hold and enjoy the same while the territorial condition remains; approving the course pursued by the majority of our delegates at the late National Convention; and endorsing Breckinridge and Lane, and recommending their ticket to the support of the Democratic party.

Hon. A. M. Scales, Hon. Jno. Kerr, and Hon. S. P. Hill subsequently addressed the meeting.

When the Douglas disorganizers denounce as a disunion movement, anything in which Gov. Reid and such like other patriots lead, they "bite a file."

Who Desires the Election of Lincoln?

Douglas has charged, without any regard to truth, that the friends of Breckinridge are conniving at the election of Lincoln. What are the facts? The Breckinridge men had proposed and formed a fusion in Pennsylvania of all the elements opposed to Lincoln's election. The Black Republican, Forney, Douglas' right-hand man, at once set his face against the movement, and now Douglas himself has set his face againstit, and declares in his speeches there he will consent to none of it. Again.—A fusion of the Breckinridge, Douglas and Bell men of New York was just about to be consummated, when Douglas writes a letter to his friends there, denouncing the movement and telling them he would publicly denounce it in his stump speeches in New York. The consequence is that Lincoln will sweep the States of New York and Pennsylvania, unless the people disregard the traitorous teachings of Douglas in this matter. Well may Seward call Douglas his "excellent friend." Who desires the election of Lincoln now? Who is working for a dissolution of the Union? Does Douglas' fingers itch to "hang" Southern men? What Southern man will support Douglas now that he has shown the cloven foot?

And need we remind the Democracy of this State that Douglas whilst in Raleigh set his face against the efforts to reconcile the party there—his purpose being to give the State to Bell and Everett? Who is the traitor now?—Who desires revolution? Douglas, the rule or ruin politician.

The "Disunionist Yancey."

The Douglas disorganizers, and the Know-Nothings who sympathize with them, throw up their hands in holy horror at the idea of Yancey "the disunionist" supporting Breckinridge and Lane. It is true Yancey supported Pearce and Buchanan, and made speeches for them; but that is nothing! Now he is against Douglas, and that is his offense, and he is denounced as a disunionist—though he says that the man who calls him so "*is a liar.*" Still that is swallowed by the whole pack—Douglas at their head. "The Union!" is now the cry of Douglas and his co-laborers against the Democracy, and "Yancey the Disunionist" is echoed, as a supporter of Breckinridge.

And yet, would our readers suspect it, this same Douglas disorganizing faction *actually offered the Vice Presidency on this ticket to this "disunionist Yancey,"* and Yancey refused it, telling them that "oil and water could not unite."—This O. Jennings Wise charged upon them in a speech at Metropolitan Hall, Richmond, on the 5th inst., upon the authority of a Virginia Douglas delegate who remained in at Baltimore, *and Mr. Wise dared the Douglas faction to deny it.* To this hour it has not been denied or noticed by Douglas or his prints. Mr. Wise added that he himself was aware that the Douglasites at Baltimore were hunting up some Southern "protectionist" to put upon the ticket with the squatter sovereignty man. They ended, however, by hoisting Herschell V. Johnson, an out-and-out avowed secessionist and disunionist. O, ye hypocrites!

ELECTOR FOR THE 6TH DISTRICT.—J. M. Clement, Esq., of Mocksville, has been appointed elector for the 6th District on the National Democratic Ticket, headed by Breckinridge and Lane. This is one of the best appointments that could be made. Mr. Clement is a thoroughly posted politician, a fearless champion of what he esteems right, and one of the very best speakers we have heard. The man who canvasses with Mr. Clement will have a hard road to travel.

A "Newton Pippin."

We have receiving from Wm. L. Ballard, of Catawba, we presume, through Capt. T. W. Bradburn, of Newton, a remarkably fine apple measuring 15 inches in circumference, and weighing 19¾ ounces. Catawba leads in apples and peaches so far as we have seen. Who can beat Mr. Ballards apple?

Breckinridge and Lane in Mecklenburg.

In addition to the beautiful hickory pole raised in Charlotte by the Breckinridge boys, we learn that there are now up three others in different ports of the county—one at Steel Creek, one at Morrow's Turnout, and one at Hart's. The spirit of 1775 now animates the Democracy of old Mecklenburg.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of seeing here a few days ago Solicitor Houston on his way to the mountains. He was in good health, and he informs us that there was not one Douglas man in Duplin.

L. W. Humphrey, Esq., left here, after a rather severe illness, much improved. We met him at the Raleigh Mass Meeting quite recovered and full of Democracy.

FIRE IN SALISBURY.—The Kitchen of Mr. Wm. Murphy was consumed by fire on Saturday evening last. At one time the dwelling house was much in danger, but was saved by the exertions of the fire company and other citizens. The loss is inconsiderable. The cause of the fire is attributed to the carelessness of a servant.

Arkansas Election—Official Vote.

The Little Rock *True Democrat*, of Sept. 1, contains the following complete official returns of the late election in Arkansas. We point our democratic friends to the result as an indication of what is coming in November. We ask the attention of Bell men to these returns that they may see the contemptible insignificance into which the truckling policy of running with out platform or principles has sunk their candidates, north and south; and we point Douglas men also to this result that they may see where their disorganizing course will end. The truth is the people inctively have taken to their hearts Breckinridge and Lane and no trick or device can break the alliance. Here is the vote of Arkansas:

FOR GOVERNOR.—Judge H. M. Rector, Breckinridge, 30,557; Col. R. H. Johnson, Breckinridge, 28,618. Majority for Rector, 1,959.

FOR CONGRESSMAN—FIRST DISTRICT.—Col Thomas C. Hindman, Breckinridge. 20,051; Jesse N. Cypert, Bellite, 9,609; scattering, (Douglas vote,) 5. Majority for Hindman, 10,347.

FOR CONGRESSMAN—SECOND DISTRICT.—Edward W. Gantt, Breckinridge, 16,508; Dr Charles B. Mitchell, Breckinridge, 13,007; James A. Jones, Bellite, 891; scattering, (probably the Douglas vote,) 16. Majority for Gantt, 2,655.

The Late Election.

Maine.—Two hundred and thirteen towns give Washburn, black republican, 48,147; Smart, democrat, 35,(26; Barns, whig, 1,240. The republican majority is 11,831, against 8,816 last year. All the republican Congressmen are elected.

It is worthy of note in this election that all the democrats run were what are styled Douglas democrats, and that while the Breckinridge men supported them, they have all been badly beaten—thus showing that Douglas' name instead of strengthening the ticket has actually weakened it. It will be remembered too, that Douglas made speeches in Maine to affect the election. As for the Bell men, let the reader mark the vote and see where they stand—*twelve hundred and forty votes* against over *forty-eight thousand!*

The Vermont election exhibits the same result. If Douglas's *strength* be thus at the north, what folly in his friends to distract and attempt to divide us with him here at the south? "Rule or ruin" is clearly the Douglas policy.

Stick a Pin in Here.

At Mocksville, yesterday, (Monday,) week, Messrs. Brown, of Charlotte, and Walser, of Davidson, had a political discussion. We have not heard the particulars. On that occasion, Peter Hairston, Esq., of Davie, took occasion to allude to a report sent up from Salisbury on the eve of the last election, to injure the election of Chas. F. Fisher, Esq., and to the effect that he, Hairston, had sent a check for $100 to Salisbury for the purpose of affecting Mr. Fishers election, and had given a credit for $1000 more. This Mr. Hairston denounced as wholly false and the originator and circulator as slanderers and liars. These denunciations were made in the Court House and to the crowd assembled to hear the speaking.

This infamous falsehood was but one of a number circulated to the prejudice of Mr. Fisher in the late campaign. But the day of reckoning will surely come, and then the deceived people will visit their wrath upon the slanderers.

The "True Democrat."

This is the title of the Douglas organ at Charlottee. Mr. Yates, of the Western Democrat, justly complains that this title ought not to have been resorted to as it is calculated to interfere with his business—nearly all his letters coming to him directed "Democrat" or "Editor of the Democrat, &c." It is very clear the title ought at once to be changed; but if it be determined still to hold on to the "Democrat" part of it, we would suggest a most appropriate name and a true one, viz: "The Bogus Democrat." We make no charge for this.

That Letter.

Why do not the Know Nothing press of this State publish the letter to Mr. Breckinridge informing him of his nomination by the Richmond Convention? These presses have been calling for that letter, it has been published, and yet the first one of them dare not lay it before their readers. Come, let your readers have that letter. You told them it was full of treason and blood, disloyalty and disunion, death and damnation. Unmask the traitors—publish the letter *if you dare.*

GODEYS' LADY'S BOOK for October has been received and fully sustains the reputation of the work.

The University Magazine for September is just to hand. It contains a very fine steel engraving of Gen. Joseph Lane, the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the U. S. The Editors say they present the portrait not as that of the candidate but as that of a distinguished North-Carolinian. The portrait is accompanied by a very interesting paper on the life and character of Gen. Lane. This number of the Magazine is equal to any we have heretofore seen.—It contains the Commencement Address of Jno. Pool, Esq.

Myers' New Goods.

On Saturday last we were shown at Myers' large piles of the most beautiful fall and winter styles of goods in every department. Amongst these we noticed many elegant styles of lady's dress goods—a mixture of silk and wool; very fine ready-made clothing, and very superior samples of boots, shoes and brogans. Of course buyers will do their own inspection and will not be governed by ours. We are merely mentioning what we saw, and we have merely to add that Mr. A. Myers is an enterprising gentleman and decidedly a man of taste. See his advertisement in to-day's paper.

Robards' Springs.

These favorite springs are still open and are resorted to largely by the invalid. We call attention to a card in to-day's paper from a gentleman now at the springs. Persons afflicted with chills, &c., can have them radically cured by the use of the White Sulphur water.

Mass Meeting.

The Democracy of the State will bear in mind that a Mass Meeting will be held in Salisbury, on *Thursday*, (not Tuesday, as erroneously stated in our last,) the 4th of October. This meeting will be addressed by several eminent gentlemen.

BOOKBINDERY IN SALISBURY.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. W. R. Dicks in another column. We understand Mr. Dicks to be a good workman and a worthy young man. A bindery was much needed in this section of the State and we trust it will be sustained.

Book-Keeping, &c.

Prof. Wm. M. Pelot, of Charleston, S. C. is now in Salisbury, and proposes to teach classes in Penmanship and Book-Keeping. This gentleman comes highly recomended. Persons desiring his services will be shown his testimonials and we are very certain they will prove satisfactory. The Charlotte Bulletin thus speaks of Prof. Pelot.

PROF. WM. M. PELOT.

We publish, this morning, a communication fom "ONE OF THE CLASS," referring to Prof. Wm. M. PELOT as an Instructor in Penmanship and Book-Keeping.

The opinion expressed by ONE OF THE CLASS" is endorsed by all the pupils of that accomplished gentleman, Prof. PELOT, who has invariably given satisfaction to all who have put themselves under his instruction.

Prof. PELOT will visit Salisbury shortly, for the purpose of forming classes for instruction in the art of Penmanship and Book-Keeping, and we take great pleasure in recomending him to our friends and the public in that town as well as our brethren of the *Banner* and *Watchman*, who will find him, as we have always known him to be, an accomplished gentleman and skillful instructor, and we bespeak for him the kind attention and patronage of the people of Salisbury, assuring them that Prof. PELOT is not an adventurer or speculator upon the credulity of the thoughtless or uninitiated. —*Charlotte Bulletin.*

Prof. P. will comence a course of lectures, on Wedendsay night next, at Murphy's Hall. Admission free. See advertisement.

☞ Hon. Jno. Kerr, and J. A. Fox, Esq. Democratic Elector for the 7th Congressional District, addressed an immense crowd of people at the Metropolitan Hall, Richmond, Va., in support of Breckinridge and Lane. The Richmond papers speak highly of their efforts.

Bally's Varieties.

The Bally Troupe has arrived and will play nightly until further notice. Go and see them. The press speaks in the highest terms of this Troupe. Last night, notwithstanding the inclement weather, they had a very respectable audience, and gave entire satisfaction.

To-night will be given the beautiful play of Ben Bolt, with New Songs, Dances, and a grand display of Dissolving Views.

☞ Jack-the-(Little)-Giant-Killer.—Hon. John C. Breckinridge.—*Wil. Journal.*

[For the Banner.]

N. C. WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS.

SEPTEMBER 13th, 1860.—This very desirable watering place, which "Robards" has made so completely successful, we are gratified to say is still open with a fair number of visitors. His fine band of musicians are still here. Have you bad chills or any bilious affection or summer disease, if so come up at once. Hundreds have been cured here this season. No one ever has had the second chill after drinking these fine waters.

O. F. B.

MR. DOUGLAS.—WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

☞ "It matters not what way the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question, whether slavery may or may not go in a Territory under the Constitution, the people have the lawful means to introduce it as they please, for that slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere unless it is supported by local police regulations which can only be established by the local Legislature; and if the people are opposed to slavery they will elect representatives to that body who will, by unfriendly legislation, effectually prevent the introduction of it into their midst.—*Judge Douglas Freeport Speech.*

How does the above compare with this:

If the Constitution recognizes the right of property of the master in a slave, and makes no distinction between that description of property and other property owned by a citizen, on tribunal, acting under the authority of the United States, whether legislative, executive or judicial, has a right to draw such a distinction, or deny to it the benefit of the provisions and guarantees which have been provided for the protection of private property against the encroachments of the Government.—*Dred Scott Decision.*

Will any one define the difference between Douglas' position and the Black Republicans?

THE HALF-WAY HOUSE TO BLACK REPUBLICANISM.

The Lowell (Mass.) Advertiser remarks: "Mr. Burlingame, in a Republican meeting the other evening, said he felt rejoiced every time he saw a Douglas banner, for he knew that those who enlisted under it had deserted the service of slavery.—*They had come half way*, and had beteer join the gathering forces of the free."—*Douglasism, then, is the half-way house on the road to Black Republicanism in Mr. Burlingame's estimate.* It may be well to remember that.

HOW THE REPUBLICANS REGARD DOUGLAS' SPEECHES.

The Albany "Evening Journal" speaks of Mr. Douglas' recent speech there as follows:

"Mr. Lincoln, if called out by his friends, would have given expression to *these* sentiments. *They are the sentiments of the Republican party.* In all the 'slavery agitations' in Dongress, since 1850, Republicans have acted on the defensive. Slavery has been the aggressor."

"The ground Judge Douglas is compelled to occupy *shows where things are drifting.* His section of the Democratic party has ceased to be the pro-slavery party. It is now in the position (as to slavery) of the Democratic Freesoil party in 1848—Whether, like that party, it will, when the election is over, slide back, remains to be seen. Probably not. The census may influence its course. In the meantime, the principles here announced by Douglas will be *Vindicated* and established by the election of a *Republican President.*"

WHAT DOES IT MEAN.

The Chicago Times, the home organ of Mr. Douglas is no more. The proprietor of the Chicago Herald has bought out the concern, and consolidated the two papers. Mr. Sheahan, the editor of the Times, and the biographer of Mr. Douglas retires into private life.

The proprietor of the consolidated concern, Mr. C. H McCormick, the inventor of the reaping machine, says he shall support Douglas, and adds:

But while doing so, I cannot submit to that test of my sincerity which requires me to denounce the great body of the Southern Democracy as disunionists.—This I know to be untrue, and no consideration can induce me to asuction it.

THE SECRET OUT.—An intelligent gentleman in Washington writes to the editor of the Cleveland *Democrat*, to say that the rumor of the withdrawal of Mr. Breckinridge was got up by the private secretary of Mr. Douglas for the following purpose:

"Mr. Douglas, finding his chances for the presidency just no chance at all, had written back to confidential friends here, giving such intimations of an intention to decline as alarmed them, *and the rumor that Breckinridge intended to do the same thing was a happy thought to prevent the execution of Douglas' project.* I have these facts from sources entitled to the greatest confidence, and so far from Mr. Douglas having given up the idea, he still entertains it, and is anxious to follow out his own view, which he feels confident will result in his nomination and election four years hence. Many of his friends here, who have been let into the secret, approved of his withdrawal, while others, who, like Forney, have been playing into the hands of the republicans, are unwilling to see Judge Douglas yield the track, for fear it will elect Breckinridge and Lane. These facts I know to be *true facts*, and I am confident that Douglas. who is deeply involved by some speculation, is still anxious to retire from a hopeless contest, in order to look after his private affairs."

The *Democrat* says the writer is not a politician, but is one of the most reliable men to be found anywhere.

THE CONTRAST.—All of Mr. Breckinridge's allusions to Judge Douglas were courteous dignified, and gentlemanly. All of his allusions to Mr. Breckinridge, on the other hand, are coarse, spiteful, and unbecoming.

There is, with all his abillity, a subterranean rowdyism about Judge Douglas that education and association have failed to eradicate. It is on old saying that what is bred in the bone is hard to come out of the flesh.

He interlards his Baltimore speech with exprssions that ill suit the grave position he occupies before the country—and he manifests throughout it the low arts of the demagogue and the paltry tricks of the special pleader.—*Pennsylvanian.*

TWELVE HUNDRED SUBSCRIBERS IN ONE CLUB.—The Nashville Union & American—one of the ablest Breckinridge advocates in the South—received one day last week, one thousand two hundred subscribers in a single club, from New Orleans to the Campaign Union!

MARRIED.

Married, in this county, August 30th, by the Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. WM. MILLER and Miss MATILDA ELLER.

DIED.

Died in this place, at the residence of his grandfather, Maj. Thos. Howerton, at 3½ p. m., on Sunday the 16th inst., THOMAS BAILEY, only child of Dr. William H. and Amanda Howerton, of Onslow county—aged sixteen months and eleven days.

The tiny bark has gone out upon a dark and unknown sea, in charge of the great Maker above.

RARE SIGHTS AGAIN,
AT
McNeely & Young's.

SPRING & SUMMER, 1860.

Cant't be excelled by any body in tyles, Quality and Prices.

THE STOCK OF GOODS WE ARE NOW opening is superior to any we or any body else have heretofore presented for public favor. They have been selected with special reference to the wants of our customers, our experience warranting the assumption that we know what is needed. The terms on which we have made our purchases enables us to sell as cheaply as any other house in the State, and the principle upon which we transact our business—

"SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS," will cause us to sell cheaper than many who sell "as cheap as the cheapest."

OUR STOCK OF DRESS GOODS

will bear the strictest examination. They will be found to be of exceedingly beautiful styles, and as cheap as can be met with anywhere.—The following is our stock in part:

Dress Silks, French and English Merinos
Do. De Lains, plain and fancy
Peplins, Bombazines, Alpacas
French, English and American Prints
A very large stock of Lace and Embroideries
Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c
Our stock of Cloths, Cassimers, Jeans
Satinets, Kerseys, Linseys, Flannels
Domestics, Cinghams, Bed & Negro Blankets

beyond competition as regards quantity, quality, and prices

Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls, in great variety at very low prices

A heavy stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

which we promise to sell to all who give them a FAIR examination. Our

DOUBLE-SOLED BROGANS

at $1.25 surpass any thing ever offered in Salisbury.

Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Flats and Bonnets, of all sorts, sizes and prices

Drugs, Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,

Nails, Woodware, Buckets, Brooms, Brushes, Rope, Bagging, Crockery and Queensware, and a full stock of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses and Salt. Shot, Powder, and Lead.

We adhere to our Original Motto:

POLITENESS TO CUSTOMERS, AND SMALL PROFITS.

We beg leave again to return our most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, and hope by strict attention to business and low prices, to merit a continuance of the same.

We are still **at the old stand on the corner**, opposite the Mansion Hotel.

Call and examine our stock, and we will convince you that we have more goods and sell them at lower prices than any house in Salisbury. McNEELY & YOUNG.

April 3. 1860. 41-tf

BOOKS.

BURKE & STEWART ARE PREPARED TO furnish at short notice Colleges, Schools Academies and the public generally with any Books that may be wanted, at the lowest prices possible. They always keep on hand a well selected lot of cheap Family Bibles, Bibles for Churches with Hymns to suit the latest and most popular publications of the times, writing and printing paper all sizes, cheaper than ever before offered, by the ream or at retail, blank Books of every description and size, Pens, Envelopes, Pictures, etc., etc.

INKS.

Harrison's Ink, Harrison's Columbian Ink, Japan Inks all sizes, Black, Blue and Red; Harrison's Carmine Ink, Arnold's Writing Fluid, the best known, very cheap for cash.

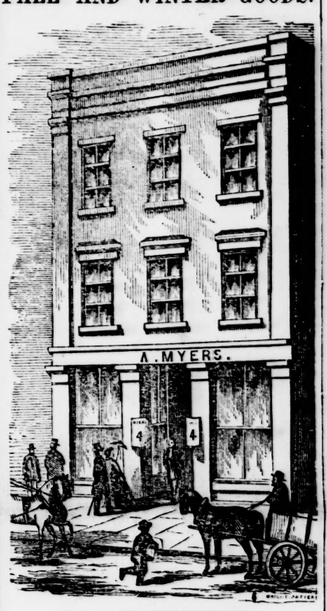
WALL PAPER.

To our already large and beautiful assortment of wall paper, we have just received a large lot of the latest patterns, manufactured to order, which for beauty, style, and cheapness are far superior to any ever before offered in this market. Window Shades, Fire Screens, etc., etc.

Orders for anything in their line solicited.—Call and get a catalogue of their Books.

January 24, 1860. 31-tf

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.



A. MYERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fancy & Staple

DRY GOODS,

LADIES' DRESS GOGDS,

LACES, EMBROIDERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.

Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Etc.

No. 4 Granite Building, Salisbury, N. C.

The subscriber respectfully informs his old patrons and the public generally that he has recently returned from the Great Emporium with a

NEW STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER

GOODS!

Of the Latest and Most Fashionable Styles.

Having personally selected his Goods with especial reference to the

WANTS AND TASTES OF THIS SECTION,

He feels confident that he will be able to meet the views of his old customers and friends and the public generally.

HIS STOCK

Embraces an unusually large and attractive assortment of

Ladies' Dress Goods, Laces

EMBROIDERIES, ETC.,

Certainly not excelled by any house in the State. He has also a splendid variety of the

BICHEST SILKS AND SILK ROBES,

And all of the

FINEST DRESS GOODS

Of this Fall's Importations, MANY OF WHICH ARE REALLY ELEGANT.

In all his purchases he has endeavored to select only such Goods as were

Most Desirable in Style, Substantial in Manufacture, And Reasonable in Price,

Being anxious to sustain the reputation of the OLD STAND,

NO. 4 GRANITE BUILDING.

The subscriber respectfully invites your inspection to his new Fall and Winter Stock, confident that he will be able to offer many really substantial inducements to all who may favor him with a call.

Also, an Unusually Large Stock of

Negro Clothing, Boots, Shoes and BROGANS.

☞ Returning my thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, I hope for a continuance of the same. All orders shall receive my prompt and personal attention.

Sept 18-63 A. MYERS.

1860 Bargains! Bargains! 1860

IN READY-MADE

CLOTHING!

$4,000 Worth of Ready-Made CLOTHING

AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

THE subscriber, desiring to change his business, offers for sale his entire stock of Clothing, consisting of

OVERCOATS,

GENT'S CLOTH DRESS COATS,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PANTS,

Made in the best style and of the best materials. Also,

SHIRTS, COLLARS, CRAVATS,

SUSPENDERS, GLOVES,

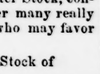
Woolen Under-Shirts, Woolen Drawers, &c., &c.

If you want BARGAINS be sure to call, as they must and shall be sold cheaper than any Goods of the same quality in the market. Call at JAS. H. ENNISS'

sept 18-63 Boot and Shoe Store.

Brogans.

20 CASES Heavy Negro Brogans for sale at a small advance on cost. Call at

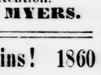


JAS. H. ENNISS'

sept 18-63 Boot, Shoe and Clothing Store.

Quilted Bottom Water-Proof Boots.

A LOT of very superior and durable Quilted Bottom Water-Proof Boots, warranted, for sale low at

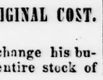


JAS. H. ENNISS'

sept 18-63 Boot and Shoe Store.

Thomasville Shoes.

A LOT of Gent's very superior High Quarter Bootees, manufactured at Thomasville, N. C., for sale at



JAS. H. ENNISS'

sept 18-63 Boot and Shoe Store.

A Book Bindery in Salisbury.

W. R. DICKS,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE Citizens of Salisbury and surrounding Country, that he has opened a **Book Bindery** in the Town of Salisbury. He solicits a share of patronage, confident that he will be able to merit it by his attention to business, and by the style and prices of his work.

Every Possible kind of Binding,

Including Books, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Music, Blank Books, Newspapers, &c. &c.

☞ Office over the Post Office.

Sept. 18, 1860. 6mo.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HENDERSON & ENNISS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS
SALISBURY, N. C.

3000 lbs. Blue Stone. 3000 lbs.
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

50 Bushels Clover Seed. 50
Nice and clean, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

2 4 0
Thermometers for Curing Tobacco,
From 210 to 240, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

10,000 Lbs. 10,000
Pure White Lead in Oil,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

1000 Gallons 1000
Pure Linseed Oil,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

40 Bbls. Tanners' Oil. 40
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Ague and Fever Cured or No Pay
Euniss' Ague and Fever Pills, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

1840 1840
Medicinal French Brandy,
Given up by judges to be the best ever brought to this market, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Fluid and Kerosine Oil,
By the gallon or barrel, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Spirits Turpentine,
By the gallon or barrel, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Varnishes.
Japan, Damar, Coach, Furniture, and Leather Varnishes, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

40,000 40,000
Cigars from $7.50 to $10 per 1000,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Five Jars Quicksilver,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Teas.
Golden Chop, Choice Imperial, Choice and Fine Young Hyson Teas, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Electric Machines,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Linton & Woodward's Scotch Snuff,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

10 oz. Sulphate Morphine,
At a low price, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

25 Lbs. Gum Opium, Turkey,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Thompsonian Medicines
Always on hand, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

sept 18-c

DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING
AND
PENMANSHIP.

WILLIAM M. PELOT,

PROFESSOR of the Italian system of Accounts, Chirography, and Mercantile Calculations, and Principal of the Charleston Mercantile Academy, will deliver a COURSE OF LECTURES

AT MURPHY'S HALL,

Commencing WEDNESDAY EVENING, 19TH instant, at 8 o'clock.

LECTURES FREE.

In a single course of Lectures and Practical Lessons gentlemen are prepared for the duties of the Counting House or Bank. Each pupil is required to open a full set of books by double entry and to close the same by Trial Balance, Balance Sheet and Final Balance, showing at a single glance the result in assets and liabilities.

Certificates of success can be produced from several hundred gentlemen, comprising Members of Bar, Physicians, Mechanics, Bank Officers, Merchants, Book-Keepers, General Clerks, and Instructors.

An afternoon Class for the accommodation of Ladies, Misses, Gentlemen, and Youth, will meet at 3 o'clock daily for instruction in Penmanship, by which the Pupil may acquire a rapid business or ornamental style.

Ladies are also respectfully invited to attend the Lectures on Book-Keeping at 8 o'clock P M. Gentlemen wishing to unite with these Classes are requested to record their names with the subscriber at the Boyden House.

Represented by the following gentlemen in Charleston, S. C., and Charlotte, N. C.:

Hon. Charles Macbeth, Mayor of the City of Charleston;
Hon. James L. Petigru;
Hon. James Rose, President South Carolina Railroad Bank;
General James Simons;
Colonel Charles Kunipaux;
Colonel R. W. Seymour;
Major J. H. Murrell;
Major J. J Lucas;
Messrs. Hall & Co.;
Messrs. Ingraham & Webb;
Messrs. Mills, Beach & Co.;
Messrs. Capers & Heyward;
Messrs. Butler & Bee,
Messrs. William M. & J. C. Martin;
Messrs. H. Missroon & Co.;
Agents New York Line of Steamships;
M. W. St. Amand, Esq.;
W. G. Bancroft, Esq.

AT CHARLOTTE.

A. C. Williamson, Esq., Master in Equity;
Colonel J. T. Bryce;
H. B. Williams, Esq.;
E. H. Britton, Esq., Editor Bulletin;
S. M. Howell, Esq.

AT SALISBURY.

Editors Watchman and Banner.

sept 18-63

North Devon Bulls, Heifers, &c.

I HAVE FOR SALE SOME BEAUTIFUL YOUNG BULLS and HEIFERS in calf, of the BEST IMPORTATIONS. Selections can be made now, and deliveries made about the 1st of December, when it is perfectly safe to remove them.

Also, SOUTH-DOWN BUCK and EWE LAMBS, of the best Cope and Babraham crosses, deliverable safely at any time.

Price of the former $50 to $75—of the latter, $15 to $25 each.

Also, 1000 BUSHELS OF SEED WHEAT, white blue stem variety improved, clear of cheat cockle, spelt or darrel, smut, or any impurity—with a plump, sound grain. This is the best variety of white wheat for our climate.

W. R. HOLT,
Lexington, N. C.

Aug. 14. 60-2w

WARANTED.

WYATT'S
TONIC CORDIAL,

One of the most pleasant and efficient Remedies ever put up for

DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA,
FLUX, CHOLIC,

And all Bowel Complaints, both of Children and Adults.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Prepared by W. H. WYATT, Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188, Main street, Salisbury, N. C.
June 19.

WITH THE TIMES!

BEST BURNING FLUID,

(80) EIGHTY CENTS (80)

PER GALLON,

At W. H. WYATT'S, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

---

75 CTS. SPIRITS TURPENTINE. 75 CTS.

PURE,

PER GALLON,

At W. H. WYATT'S, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St. Salisbury, N. C.

CIDER VINEGAR.

Only Thirty Cts. Per Gallon

At W. H. WYATT'S, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

Spices of all Kinds,

For Pickles, Preserves, &c.,

Superior in Quality and Lower in Price than at any Store in N. C.

W. H. WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St. Salisbury, N. C.

NORTH CHROLINA

BLUE STONE!

SUPERIOR to any imported, and one-half cheaper. Wholesale and Retail by W. H. WYATT, Druggist & Apoecary, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St. Salisbury N. C.

PILLS
AND
OINTMENTS

OF ALL KINDS,

SYRUPS, CORDIALS, ESSENCES,

Extracts, Bitters, and

Patent Medicines Generally.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by W. H. WYATT, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St. Salisbury, N. C.

CHILLS AND FEVER,
Fever and Ague,

AND A

BILLIOUS DISEASES

Prevailing in a Malarious Climate,

Speedily and Permanently Cured by

WYATT'S TONIC AND PILLS.

During the past year the demand for this great remedy has been unprecedented.

Prepared by W. H. WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

Price $1 per Package, 6 for $5. A liberal discount to Merchants.

W. H. WYATT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Perfumery, Soaps,

Surgical and Dental Instruments,

Trusses & Shoulder Braces,

TOILET ARTICLES,

Pure Wines, and Liquors for Medicinal Uses

GRASS & GARDEN SEEDS,

Glass, Dry Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs,

Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded and all orders correctly answered. Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality

---

WYATT'S REMEDY!

An Unfailing specific

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE!

CURES RECENT AFFLICTIONS,
CURES RECENT AFFLICTIONS,
CURES RECENT AFFLICTIONS,

In a few Days.

It has no taste, does not interfere with diet or effect the breath. Prepared and sold Wholesale and retail by W. H. WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

☞ Price $1, and sent by mail enclosing 4 stamps to prepay postage.

Sept. 4. 63-1y.

DOCTORS' CARDS.

Medical Card.---PILES, FISTULA, Stricture, Tumors, Cancers and Scrofula CURED.

Pamphlets containing testimonials of the highest character will be forwarded to any that may wish to test the truth of the above.

CASES CURED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Hon. Geo. C. Mendenhall, Jamestown, N. C
Col. Samuel Bingham, Mocksville, "
Archibald P. Carter, Esq., " "
F. Dorsett, Pittsboro', "

A great many others have been cured in North Carolina by the use of Dr. Clopton's remedies.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications.

CURES GUARANTEED.

Address J. A. CLOPTON,
Huntsville, Ala.
March 30, 1859. 38 1y.

DRS. WHITEHEAD & CALDWELL

HAVE associated themselves in the PRACTICE of MEDICINE, and offer their PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the public. Those who wish it, can have the services of both, in any case, without extra charge.

OFFICE.—The same occupied at present by Dr. Whitehead.

M. WHITEHEAD. J. A. CALDWELL.
December 1, 1853

AT HENDERSON & ENNISS' new Drug and Chemical Store, Physicians will find a select Stock of **Pure Chemicals, Extracts, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Surgical Instruments, &c., &c.**

Great care is exercised in the preparation of Syrups, Tinctures, Fluid Extracts, and Ointments, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. Pharmacopeia and conformably with recent improvements in Pharmacy.

Salisbury Jan. 18, 1859.

Dr. R. P. BESSENT,

SURGEON DENTIST, SALISBURY, North Carolina, has removed to the Dental Rooms on the corner formerly occupied by Dr. Pason, where he is prepared to attend all operations connected with his profession.

January 1, 1859. tf

DR. J. M. HENDERSON

HAVING LOCATED IN SALISBURY offers his professional services to the citizens of town and surrounding country.

Office one door below the Postoffice up stairs
July 31, 1860 58-tf

LAW NOTICES.

N. N. FLEMING

HAS removed his Law Office to the new Brick Row, opposite the old County Court Clerk's Office.

January 1, 1859.

LAW NOTICE.

ROBERT E. LOVE, COUNSELLOR AND Attorney at Law, has removed his office to the building in the rear of the Court House, formerly used as the county court Clerk's Office.

Feb. 21. 35-tf.

W. L. SAUNDERS,

Attorney-at-Law, Salisbury, North Carolina,

WILL attend the courts of ROWAN, STANLY and CABARRUS Counties. Office Opposite the Hardware Store, next door to Cowan's Brick Row

January 1, 1859. 1y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Fall, 1860.

NEW AND CHEAP

Fall and Winter
DRY GOODS.

Hopkins, Hull & Atkinson,
258 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE,

Respectfully invite the attention of buyers to their

FALL TOCK

Of British, French and American Dry Goods.—We have taken great pains to select a stock suited to the wants of Southern and Western Merchants, which

WE WILL SELL LOW TO SAFE AND PROMPT Buyers. Our stock is very large, and embraces such an assortment as will enable a merchant buy of us, TO THE BEST ADVANTAGE TO HIMSELF, all the goods he may need in our line. In all things we shall try to consult the interest of our customers. Orders sent to us shall be carefully attended to, and goods dispatched promptly.

HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON.

B. B. HOPKINS,
ROBT HULL, } *Balt. Aug.* 15, 1860.
THOS. W. ATKINSON.
Aug. 31, 69-3m-pd

CUSHINGS & BAILEY

WHOLESALE

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS

No. 262, Baltimore Street, opp. Hanover,

BALTIMORE, Md.

ARE PREPARED TO OFFER TO THE Country Trade, Goods in their line, at prices that will compare favorably with those of any other market.

Their Stock of SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL and MISCELLANEOUS Books is large and well selected.

A large and varied assortment of Foreign and American Stationery can always be found at their establishment.

They keep constantly on hand a full supply of BLANK BOOKS of different styles and of their own manufacture. Having a Bindery connected with their Store they are, at all times, able, at short notice, to fill orders for Blank Books, ruled to any pattern, or of any desired style of Binding.

Orders, received by mail, will meet with prompt attention.

☞ You are requested to call and examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Aug. 7. 59-3m-pd.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Agent for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, is now prepared to furnish the Public with this very valuable, fine and indispensable article in Domestic Economy. These Machines can be seen in operation at my Store, No. 4, Granite Building. A. MYERS
Salisbury, May 8, 1860. 46—tf

SPRAGUE BROTHERS,

GROCERS, SALISBURY, N. C.

AT their well known stand, opposite the Mansion House, are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Groceries, which they continue to offer low. TERMS CASH.

WRAPPING PAPER

OF VARIOUS KINDS AND SIZES,

Always on hand at

WACHOVIA MILLS,

SALEM, N. C.

Messrs. McNeely & Young, Agents, Salisbury. Orders promptly attended to.

R. L. PATTERSON.
Salem, Feb. 25th, 1860. 36-tf.

MICHAEL BROWN,

Commission Merchant, Salisbury, N. C.

PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION given to the purchase of all kinds of produce and to all consignments tobe sold in this market or shipped to other Ports.

Feb. 7, 1859. tf.

FALL IMPORTATION.
1860.

RIBBONS,

Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS & SATIN,

Velvets, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers,

STRAW BONNETS, FLATS, &c.

No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore St.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given Terms, 6 months, six per cent. off for cash, per funds.

Aug. 7, 1860. 59-3m-pd.

AGAIN IN BUSINESS!

Every Article Entirely NEW AND FRESH

H. & A. MURPHY

HAVE THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING to their friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening at their BRICK STORE

(NEXT DOOR TO THE WATCHMAN PRINTING OFFICE)

an entire new Stock of Goods consisting in part as follows:

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,

Drugs Crockery Ware, Hardware,

and a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate, (but not to show,) to all of which they respectfully solicit the inspection of the citizens of Rowan and the adjoining counties. Our goods were bought exclusively for cash, consequently we are enabled TO SELL LOW DOWN. CALL IN AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES. We do not consider it any trouble NOR DO WE CHARGE ANY THING FOR SHOWING OUR GOODS. We hope by strict attention to business, and politeness to all customers, and by selling goods honestly, and in all cases to represent them to be precisely what they are, and giving honest measures and weights, to secure a part of the public patronage.

ROBERT MURPHY.
ANDREW MURPHY.

MOTTO—Quick Sales and Small Profits—the nimble sixpence preferred to the slow shilling.

Salisbury, Oct 4, 1859 15 tf

MORRIS, WHEELER & CO.

FORMERLY

MORRIS & JONES & CO.,

IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,

MARKET AND SIXTEENTH STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

BARS, BANDS, HOOPS, SCROLLS, OVALS, Sheets, Horse-shoe and Nail Rods, Flat and T. Rails, Angle Iron, Pivot Iron, Swede Iron, Plough Plate, &c., &c.

Cast, Shear, Blister, Spring, Tire and Plough Steel.

Scotch Pig; also, Agents for the sale of "William Penn" and other well known brands of American Pig Iron.

Bar Iron rolled to any required length, for Bridges, Cars, Ship Building and Machinery purposes generally.

Boiler Plate cut to required dimensions.

Frog Steel Points and Side Bars made to any pattern.

Agency of the "Harrisburg" Nails and Spikes

Car Axles rolled and hammered, and Forging of all shapes.

Copper, Brass, Russia Sheet, and Metals generally.

April 10. 42 6m

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY

IN SALISBURY.

TO FARMERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING MADE arrangements to commence the MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO in the town of Salisbury, take this method of informing farmers that they are prepared to pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICES FOR TOBACCO.

We will purchase in any quantity to suit sellers, though we desire to buy a large amount. Farmers will have no need to send off their crops to distant markets, as we will pay the highest cash prices. Give us a call.

CLARK & REEVES.
May 1. 45-tf

Cheaper than the Cheapest!

GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES

AT THE NEW STORE!

WE RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country that we will sell from this day our large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., at reduced prices.

We invite every one, to examine our stock and see where the best bargains are to be had.

HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS.
Salisbury, May 1. 45-tf

☞ We shall open to-day a few cases of Calico, warranted fast colors at 10 cents a yard.

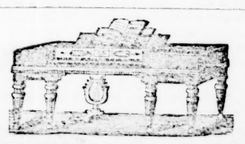
CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
CLOTHING!

A. MYERS, No 4, GRANITE BUILDING, calls the attention of Gentlemen to his magnificent Stock of

Spring and Summer Clothing,

which, for style, durability and quality, cannot be surpassed. He invites an examination from those wishing to purchase.

March 13. 38-tf



FIRST CLASS PIANOS
FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURE in informing the public that he always keeps on hand for sale, the best and most approved Pianos, which he will warrant to be what he represents them.

W. HENNIG.
Salisbury, N. C.

W. Hennig gives instruction on the Piano.—Particular attention paid to the instruction of his pupils.

June 26. 53 tf.

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES.—We are the only authorized agents for the sale of the above make of Sewing Machines for Rowan county. Any and all persons in want, will please call and see the Machines in operation. We can furnish any style made by Grover & Baker, and at the same prices as are charged at the factory, with freight added.

R. & A. MURPHY.
Oct 4, 1859 15-tf

To Country Dealers.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW IN RECEIPT of a large lot of Molasses, consisting of Cuba, Clayed, Cardinas, Muscovado, Porto Rico and New Orleans. Also New York Syrup, which are offered low for cash or country produce.

SPRAGUE BRO.
May 29. 49-tf

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE CONduct of Col. C. C. TEW, late Superintendent of the State Military at Columbia, S. C. The academic staff comprises six officers. The discipline is strictly military, and the instruction of a thoroughly scientific character. For a circular address the Superintendent.

Nov. 22, 1859. 22-1y

CATARACT
WASHING MACHINE.

Clothing, Time, and Labor Saved.

INDISPENSABLE TO HOUSEKEEPERS

THE MOST SIMPLE, ECONIMICAL, AND durable article ever offered to the public to alleviate the discomforts of wash-day.

DESCRIPTION.

It consists of a metal cylinder, with ribs on the inside, and an interior cylinder of wood, with ribs. There is a space of from 6 to 8 inches between the two cylinders. One crank turns both cylinders at the same time in oppposite directions, rapidly creating a suds, forcing the water through the clothes, and effectually removing the dirt. The action of the water does the work quickly, dispenses entirely with rubbing, and thus saves the wear of clothes.

SULLIVAN & HYATT, Proprietors,
54 Beekman St., New York.

N. B.—State and County Rights for sale, and purchasers supplied with Machines at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞ A Machine is in operation by a lady daily, at our Salesroom, 439 Broadway.

March 6th, 1860.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL, awarded to C. Meyer, for his two PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851.

C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received, during the last fifteen years more Medals than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms, No. 772 ARCH Street, below Eighth, South side, PHILADELPHIA.

BOYDEN HOUSE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INform his friends and the public that he has, as agent for Wm. H. and C. M. Howerton, taken charge of this well-known and popular Hotel, situated on Main street, in a pleasant and business part of the city. The House and furniture are entirely new, and he intends to sustain the reputation of the house as a

A First Class Hotel.

An Omnibus will always be found at the Station on the arrival of the trains, ready to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

Regular Boarders, Lawyers and Jurors will find a comfortable home at this house. It is conveniently located

TROS. HOWERTON, Ag't.
Feb. 1st, 1860. 44-tf

MOUNT VERNON HOUSE,

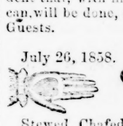
Formerly known as the Veranda Hotel, situated at the Depot,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS establishment has been opened for the entertainment of the public. It is now thoroughly repaired and improved in all respects, and is every way better suited to the comfort of the Public than heretofore. The chambers are furnished anew throughout, and have the best quality of Bedding. The culinary Department is under the management of a proficient Caterer. The table will always be supplied with the **BEST** that this and other markets afford.

The Proprietor will devote his whole time to the management of the House and he is confident that, with his facilities, every thing that can will be done, to add to the comfort of his Guests.

S. BENJAMIN.
July 26, 1858. 6 tf.



OYSTERS

OYSTERS!

Stewed, Chafed, Fried, Scalloped, Roasted, or served up in any way desired, daily and nightly, at the MOUNT VERNON HOUSE.

S. BENJAMIN.

Salisbury, N C., Nov. 15th, 1859

STANDARD HOTEL, SALISBURY.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long established and well known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, travelling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his TABLE, and every comfort is provided in his ROOMS.

His STABLES are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable OMNIBUS runs regularly to the depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these effort to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited.

WM. ROWZEE.
Salisbury, Jan. 28. 1858. tf—28

LIVERY STABLE.

SALISBURY, N. C.

Opposite the Mount Vernon House.

THE UNDERSIGNED NOW OCCUPIES the extensive stables opposite the Mount Vernon House, where Travelers and the public generally can

HIRE HORSES AND BUGGIES AT REASONABLE RATES.

Conveyances can be supplied at any time an sent to any part of the country.

The subscriber assures the public that his stock of horses, buggies, &c., are fast and good.

Every care will be taken of animals intrusted to the subscriber, as the entire establishment will receive his personal attendance.

Passengers on either of the trains, stopping in Salisbury will find an Omnibus at the depot, to convey them to any part of town.

M. A. BRINGLE,
Proprietor.
Salisbury, Jan 30th, 1860. 31-tf

SELLIG OFF AT COST PRICES

AT THE NEW STORE

OF

HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS.

FROM THIS DAY WE OFFER THE BALance of our large stock of fashionable Summer Dry Goods, Clothing, Millinery Goods, Embroidery, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., at New York cost prices. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call. We received lately a large assortment of the best quality Spring Steel Hoop Skirts, which we offer at the following prices:

5 doz. Hoop Skirts,	with	40 Hoops,	at	$2.00
5 " "		30 "	"	1.50
6 " "		20 "	"	1.25
6 " "		15 "	"	1.00
17 " "		11 "	"	75c

HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS.
Salisbury, June 5. 50-tf

Valuble Property for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE his MERCHANT MILL and SAW MILL (quite new) and a VALUABLE TRACT of 400 ACRES OF LAND. This property is situated in Alexander county, on the Upper Little River, on the Caldwell line, about six miles from the Hickory Tavern Depot of the Western N. C. Railroad. The Mills have been recently put up and have a never-failing, abundant waterpower. The land consists of a large portion of excellent low-grounds in a high state of cultivation, and a portion in the forest, with a large supply of excellent timber. This will be found a rare opportunity for a good investment. Apply immediately to ELI W. ROWE.
Feb. 28, 1860. 36-tf.

New Family Grocery Store,
IN SALISBURY, N. C.

A New Establishment and an Entirely New Stock,

AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES

J. B. BEARD

TAKES pleasure in notifying his friends and the public generally, that, having taken the spacious room first door above the Messrs. Jones' Hardware Store, he has just opened a large supply of every article usually kept in a family grocery Store; all of which he offers remarkably **Cheap for Cash, and Cash only.**

He has constantly on hand a large Stock of choice Groceries. Intending always to keep a sufficient supply of these of the very finest quality, which he is determined to sell at very short profits. In his selection, besides country produce and many other articles of daily consumption, the following may always be found:

Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Rice,
PEPPER, GINGER SPICES,
Crackers, Raisins, Pickles.
BACON, LARD, FISH,
CANVASSED HAMS,
Mustard, Sardines, Vinegar,
SODA, No. 1 MACKEREL, PICKLED SALMON,
Soap, Starch, Candles, Blacking,
INDIGO, POWDER, SHOT, LEAD, CAPS,
Snuff, Tobacco, Cigars, Matches, &c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

He will always hold himself ready to pay the highest prices for merchantable country produce of all kinds; and, as he intends to trade with as much liberality as the markets will permit, he respectfully invites all to give them a call.

J. B. BEARD.
Salisbury, April 4, 1859. 39 tf.

FOR RICHMOND VIA NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

FALL ARRANGEMENT, TWICE A WEEK, UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMSHIPS—To sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock, P. M., until further notice.

VIRGINIA, Captain J. R. Kelley.
PENNSYLVANIA, Captain D. Teal.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Captain Z. Mitchell.

These fine Steamships will sail as above. They are handsomely fitted up for passengers, having saloons on deck—are provided with Francis' Metallic Life Boats, Life Preservers, &c., and no pains or expense spared for the comfort or safety of passengers and the protection of goods. This line offers the quickest, cheapest and most comfortable route for passengers, and is in advance of any other for dispatch and economy for freight to the interior of VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA and TENNESSEE.

☞ No transhipment by this line.

Passage to Richmond or Petersburg $8, meals included. Passage to Norfolk $6, meals included.

THOS. WEBSTER, Jr., Gen. Agt.,
No. 14 North Wharves,
Philadelphia.
Dec. 13. 1y25

REAL ESTATE.

WISHING to concentrate my hands on one place I propose to sell the Plantation on which I now reside, containing 307 acres. Most of the soil is gray gravel, the remainder a dark loam, equal in fertility to any in Rowan.—Nearly one half of the tract is still in woods, containing a great deal of pine timber right along side the N. C. R. R. There is about 40 ACRES OF BOTTOM LANDS AND MEADOW of first rate quality. The dwelling is well arranged, containing nine rooms, garret and cellar, and also eight fire-places, and is in view of the Yadkin River and N. C. R. R.

The garden and Spring are excellent, and the out buildings, some of which are new, are well arranged and comfortable. The location is quite convenient, being within five miles of Salisbury, and very healthy. The soil is highly adapted to the culture of fine tobacco, cotton, grain, fruits, and garden vegetables.

JNO. A. BRADSHAW.
Dec. 13, 1859. 25-tf

JEWELRY,

WATCHES AND CLOCKS

BEYOND ALL COMPETITION.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL FOR Cash his entire and complete stock of fine Hunting and open faced Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry of the latest styles, in sets or separately, prices accordingly. Gold and Silver vest and fob chains, Ladies Gold chatlain and neck chains. Silver ware, warranted equal to coin. The best and most approved styles of Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons, Castors, &c., &c. A fine assortment of Clocks. The above will be sold at prices defying competition.

Watch glasses put in at 25 cents each. All kinds of repairing promptly, correctly, and personally attended to and warranted by

H. W. RUPP,
Practical Watchmaker, Concord, N. C
June 19. 52-

COLLECTING AGENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS SERvices to the public as a Collecting Agent in and about Salisbury. He holds the appointment of Tax Collector for the Town, and therefore feels authorized to refer persons to our Intendent and Commissioners as to qualifications, &c.

JOHN BEARD,
Collecting Agent.
April 17. 43-tf

Dissolution of Copartnship.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of BEARD & BROTHER, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 6th inst. The business will be continued in all its branches by JAMES B. BEARD.

☞ ALL persons indebted to the firm of Beard & Bro., are requested to make immediate payment as the affairs of the copartnership must be wound up.

JAMES B. BEARD.
March 13, 1860. 38-tf

VALUABLE TRACT of Land for Sale.—I offer for sale **276 Acres** of land lying in Rowan County on the waters of Cane Creek, adjoining the lands of Philip Owens, Henderson Smith, and others, about 4½ miles from Salisbury, near the North Carolina Rail Road. Terms:—A credit will be given of One and Two Years.

Apply to me, or to R. A. Caldwell, Esq. in Salisbury
A. H. CALDWELL.
Jan. 30, 185 . 37—tf

MASONIC.

MACKEY'S TEXT BOOK OF MASONIC Jurisprudence, illustrating the written and unwritten laws of Freemasonry. Sent free of postage for $1.50.

Mackey's Book of the Chapter; or Monitorial instructions, in the degrees of Mark, Past and Most Excellent Master, and the Holy Royal Arch. Free of postage for $1.

Address BURKE & STEWART,
Salisbury, N. C.
Feb. 7. 33-tf.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INDEBTED TO me are respectfully requested to call and make immediate payment, as I am compelled to have money; and as this is the first time that I have called on my friends I hope they will come up promptly. R. P. BESSENT.
Nov. 29, 1859. 23-tf

NOTICE.

THOSE OF OUR CUSTOMERS WHOSE accounts have been standing longer than six months, will please call and settle, as we are needing money. Our accounts are made out and ready for settlement at the end of every six months.

BURKE & STEWART.
Sept 1. 63 4t

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM of A. & W. Myers, either by note or open account are notified that if payment is not made to me by February court they will find their claims in the hands an officer for collection.—Pay up and save costs. W. MYERS.
Jan. 17th, 1860. 30-tf

Dr. J. Bovee Dods'

IMPERIAL WINE

BITTERS

ARE made from a pure and unadulterated Wine, which is about double the usual strength of other Wines, and is imported by only one house in the United States. Also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz: Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Comfrey, Camomile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Bayberry.

WE CHALLENGE

THE WOLD

TO PRODUCE

THEIR EQUAL!

We do not profess to have discovered some Roots "known only to the Indians of South America," and a cure for "all diseases which the flesh is heir too," but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation, which every intelligent Physician in the country will approve of and recommend. As a remedy for

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility, and all cases requiring a Tonic, they are UNSURPASSED!

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-Keepers, Tailors, Seam-stresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilerating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to excessive use of strong drink, and wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated Wines and Liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only cure, but prevent Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable Bitters over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

CHARLE WIDDIFIELD & CO.,
Proprietors,
78 William Street, New York.
And for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS,
Sole Agents for Salisbury.
June 26. 53-1y.

SANFORD'S

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, as a standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now recommended to the afflicted.

It has cured thousands who had given up all hopes of recovery, and performed cures in the most wonderful manner. The dose must be adapted to the individual taking it, and to the severity of the disease.

Let the dictates of your own judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Livers Complaints, Dyspepsia, Summer Complaint, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulency, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used as a Family Medicine, successfully as an Ordinance. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify.) In twenty minutes, in two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken—on commencement of attack.

All who use it are living their testimony in favor.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

ALSO,

SANFORD'S

FAMILY

CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cathartic Pill, being the result of many years' practice, and the experience of the proprietor, has long been in demand from those who have used it, and the satisfaction which they have given, has induced him to place it before the public.

That different Cathartics act differently upon different constitutions, is a fact that has been established, and the Cathartic Pill, in its combination, has been compounded with reference to meet this fact, and operate on every part of the system, and in every case, in a mild and salutary manner, and as a Purgative Medicine, for the derangements of the digestive organs, Costiveness, Piles, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Scurvy, Ringworm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches on the Skin, Pimples on the face, Blood Poisons, Female Complaints, Dropsy, Gout, Gravel, Colic, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Headache, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, Foul Stomach, Bad Breath, Offensive Perspiration, Flatulency, Worms in the Stomach and Bowels, Pain in the Region of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach or Bowels, and many diseases for which no mention is made in this advertisement.

PRICE THREE DIMES.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are sold by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
335 Broadway, New York.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

IN times of Epidemics, it is the object of this Institution to establish Hospitals, to provide Nurses, Physicians, Clothing, Food, Medicines, &c., for the sick and destitute, to take charge of the orphans of deceased parents, and to minister, in every possible way, to the relief of the afflicted and the health of the public at large. It is the duty of the Directors, at such times, to visit personally the infected districts and to provide and execute means of relief. Numerous physicians, not acting members of the Association, usually enrol their names on its books, subject to be called upon to attend its hospitals, free of charge.

In the absence of Epidemics, the Directors have authorized the Consulting Surgeon to give Medical Advice Gratis to all persons suffering under CHRONIC DISEASES of a Virulent character, arising from abuse of the physical powers, maltreatment, the effect of drugs, &c., when they apply by letter or otherwise, and, in cases of extreme poverty, to furnish Medicines free of Charge. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approval modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their late Annual Report express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of the worst forms of Chronic Diseases, and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year. They feel confident that their efforts have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Various REPORTS and TRACTS on the nature and treatment of Chronic Diseases, by the Consulting Surgeon, have been published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent FREE OF CHARGE to the afflicted.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres't.*
Agust 23, 1859, 1y.

NOTICE TO ALL.

I HAVE DETERMINED TO SETTLE MY outstanding business, and for that purpose have placed all my papers, notes and accounts in the hands of JOHN BEARD, who is my agent; and all those that remain unsettled on the 25th of this month, will certainly have to pay cost. MONEY I MUST AND WILL HAVE.

M. HOFFLIN.
Feb. 7th, 1860. 36-tf

THE WAY TO SAVE MONEY.

CALL ON THOS. E. BROWN AND PAY your note or account and save costs, as I am determined to settle these affairs.

THOS. E. BROWN.
Feb, 21. 35-tf

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtue. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not relieved, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

Sold by HENDERSON & ENNISS and W. H WYATT, Salisbury, N. C.

March 6, 1860. 38-1y

MOTHERS

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of

DR. EATON'S

INFANTILE CORDIAL,

and why? because it never fails to afford instantaneous relief when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and one trial alone will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE

of any kind, and therefore relieves by removing the sufferings of your child, instead of by deadening its sensibilities. For this reason, it commends itself as the only reliable preparation now known for CHILDREN TEETHING, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, WIND, COLD IN THE HEAD, and CROUP, also for softening the gums, reducing inflammation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pain, it has no equal—being